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WASHINGTON.

THE PORTO RICO STORY.

CREDENCE GIVEN TO IT BY THE FRENCH LEGATION—THE ALABAMA ELECTIONS—THE BUREAU OF CUSTOMS—THE REVENUE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Persons having the ear of the French Legation take a somewhat different view of the Porto Rico story from that which is entertained by the German Legation. These persons give credence to the following story: It is positively asserted that Admiral Polo signed the protocol in the Virginius matter with very great reluctance, and that he considered the protocol a degradation of Spanish honor: that Admiral Polo then believed that the German Empire was expecting to secure the cession to itself of the Philippine Islands, and not of Porto Rico. This view, it is claimed, is strengthened by the alleged fact that France with great difficulty after the German war escaped the necessity of ceding her colony of Cochin China to the victorious German power. It is insisted by these persons that there is something in the rumors relative to the negotiations pending or completed between Germany and the Serrano Government, although in their present form they are very improbable. It is believed by them, however, that an arrangement has been made whereby Germany is to obtain a commercial footing in the Antilles. That arrangement, it is supposed, consists in substance in a reciprocity treaty between Germany and Spain, by the terms of which the German Empire is to have a commercial station in Cuba for the term of twenty years, and a commercial union is to be established between Cuba and Germany in the nature of the old Zollverein between the members of the German Bund. This, it is claimed, is in return for assistance rendered Spain by Germany.

TROUBLE APPREHENDED IN ALABAMA.

Senator Spencer, of Alabama, reports that he expects there will be serious trouble in that State before the Fall elections are over.

THE NEW CUSTOMS LAW.

Z. D. Blodgett, the new Chief of the Customs Division, is rapidly disposing of the accumulated cases. The business of the office under the new law is, however, rapidly increasing. There were yesterday forty appeal cases presented from the New-York Custom-house alone.

THE REVENUE.

The receipts from customs thus far this month indicate that the total customs receipts for August will be considerably larger than for any month of the last year. The receipts now are $955,864. It is expected that the internal revenue receipts will show an increase for the month over August, 1873. A favorable debt statement for August is consequently anticipated. The disbursements by warrants for the month will not exceed $12,000.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

COMMERCE BETWEEN NEW-ENGLAND AND THE BRITISH PROVINCES.

It having been represented to the Treasury Department that the steam vessels of certain lines plying between Boston, Portland, Eastport, and the British Provinces, carry passengers and perishable freight, and that any considerable detention at the several ports visited would be disastrous to the business of the lines, the Secretary of the Treasury has prepared regulations which, it is hoped, will obviate the difficulty complained of. The regulations require that an officer clothed with power to enter and clear vessels shall be at the wharf on the arrival of the steamers to receive dutiable freight and to examine the baggage of passengers. Provision has also been made for facilitating the entry of merchandise, and the granting of the necessary document without detention to the steamers.

THE TREASURY.

The balances in the United States Treasury at the close of business to-day were: Currency, $15,053,840; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $61,005,000; coin, $71,847,474, including $30,729,900 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000. The Internal Revenue receipts amounted to $309,504. The national bank notes received for redemption were $448,500. The customs receipts were $955,846, which is the largest amount received by the Government for customs duties for more than a year.

REDUCTION OF DUTIES IN BRAZIL.

The Department of State has received a dispatch from Mr. Partridge, the Minister at Rio Janeiro, announcing a further reduction of duties on the productions of this country imported into Brazil. The duty on wheat flour, for instance, which by the tariff of 1870–71 was fifteen and two tenths, has been reduced to eleven and two-tenths, the kilogramme, and the duty on kerosene, which was 188, has been reduced to 112.

WOODRUFF, ROBINSON & CO.

The suits commenced against Woodruff, Robinson & Co., of Brooklyn, N. Y., by the Government to recover the value of goods fraudulently withdrawn from warehouse, have been discontinued on the payment of the full amount due the Government. The penalty has been received and the case disposed of in such a manner that it cannot again be reopened.

PERSONAL.

J. P. Bigelow, Chief of the Loan Division of the Treasury Department, left here for New-York last night, and will sail from that port to-morrow for Europe in connection with the delivery of the bonds of the new loan. Secretaries Fish and Bristow are the only two members of the Cabinet in town. Attorney-General Williams left here this morning for Atlantic City, and will return early next week.

ARMY ORDERS.

Second Lieutenant James Rockwell, Jr., of the First Cavalry, has been ordered to report on the 1st of October to the Superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point, for assignment to duty in the Department of Tactics, relieving Capt. Jas. S. Conrad, who has been ordered to join his company.

THE PAYNE-MOSBY DUEL.

ARREST OF COL. MOSBY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Col. John S. Mosby was arrested here last night on a charge of sending a challenge to Capt. A. D. Payne to fight a duel. He appeared before the Police Court of the district to-day, and gave bonds in the sum of $5,000 to await a requisition from the authorities of Fauquier County, Virginia, whence the challenge was sent. Col. John S. Barbour, of Virginia, became his bondsman. In case Col. Mosby surrenders himself to the authorities of Fauquier County, the bail here will be released.

CAPT. PAYNE ON THE GROUND WITH HIS SECONDS.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Aug. 21.—A special dispatch to the *Gazette* from Warrenton says: "Capt. Payne and his seconds were on the ground at noon to-day to meet Col. Mosby, near Buckland, Prince William County, but the latter was prevented from keeping his appointment because of his arrest in Washington by an order from Judge Keith. The weapons were to have been rifles. The affair will not be permitted to go further."

THE ORIGIN OF THE CHALLENGE.

WARRENTON, Va., Aug. 21.—The affair between Col. Mosby and Capt. Payne grew out of a certificate given Payne and H. C. Bowen, stating that Mosby had declared himself a candidate for Congress, and desired the election of certain delegates from [illegible] township. Mosby sent the challenge. The second of Payne was L. S. Helm and the second of Mosby James Barbour. All the parties have been or will be put under bonds.

A SUSPENSION OF WORK AT THE COLLIERIES.

ONLY FOUR MINES AT WORK—REASON FOR THE STOPPAGE—ITS PROBABLE EFFECT ON PRICES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Friday, Aug. 21, 1874.

The Schuylkill coal region is again under embargo. Only four collieries out of a round total of one hundred and forty controlled by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad are now working; a few, perhaps half a dozen, at a liberal estimate, though now idle, will resume next week. All the rest expect to have a vacation lasting until Sept. 1 at the earliest, possibly still longer. I say "expect," because nothing positive is known; no official intimation that the railroad company desires a suspension has been promulgated, nobody knows "for certain" the cause of the movement, and nobody knows when a resumption will be ordered. Last Monday's *Miners' Journal* made the following announcement among its local items, very much with the air of conveying a bit of information, which though unimportant in itself, might possibly be of interest to some of its readers:

"RUMORED SUSPENSION.—It is stated positively, though not officially, that all, or nearly all, the collieries of the Reading Company will suspend operations to-morrow. The reason assigned is the lack of demand for coal. We are sorry to hear this news and sorry to announce it."

Inasmuch as the *Miners' Journal* is the medium through which the Reading Railroad Company makes its official communications to the public, the coal operators, who are the parties chiefly interested here, and who have learned by experience how to understand the signs of the times, read this guarded statement "between the lines," and were not greatly surprised when they found their daily supply of coal cars cut off next morning. They took the news philosophically, placed their collieries on waiting orders, and having, as above remarked, a shrewd suspicion that no more coal would be required for two weeks or longer, are now busy making repairs, or, with everything ready to start at the word, are taking a Summer vacation. One colliery at St. Clair and three in the Mahanoy region, all belonging to the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, the *alter ego* of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, continue working to supply coal for the use of the road and for furnaces along the line. The others mentioned will resume for the reason that because of their situation, or other influencing circumstances, the company cannot very well ignore them while supplying cars to those of its own collieries which continue running.

The reason for this action on the part of the Reading Railroad Company is stated to be as follows: The production of anthracite coal being controlled by five or six large companies, these companies regulate the mining, shipment, and sales to suit themselves. Under this agreement and combination each company is allowed to ship a certain proportion of the entire tonnage of each month, and no more. The Reading Company found that it was carrying more than its quota for August, and hence its agreement with the other companies compelled it to stop; and, as it was not bound to give a reason for its conduct, it did not give any, save "the lack of demand for coal," which is probably true enough. The coal trade is always dull in August.

The question that first arises in the mind of the coal consumer is: "How will this affect the price of my Winter coal?" It will probably affect it very little, if at all. The Coal Combination, as the union of the large producing companies is called, has fixed the prices for this year, and there will be quite enough coal mined to meet the demand. Prices this year are a little higher than they were last year, but will not reach $1 a ton advance, even in December, when they will be highest, the policy of the combination being to raise prices gradually every month, beginning with the opening of the season in March. This is for the purpose of equalizing shipments throughout the year, so as to keep the trade regular and make the debit and credit accounts balance. Before this arrangement went into effect there was little demand for coal during the Summer months, production was forced to slack up, and prices ruled low, while in the Fall and Winter trade grew brisk, prices rose, and shippers had difficulty in filling their orders. The new plan seems to work well, and is, as might be expected, especially to the advantage of the carrying companies which do not find themselves compelled to carry over a large amount of dead rolling stock from one busy season to the next, but have regular use for all their cars. It is also advantageous, however, to consumers, whose cash and coal-bins are equal to the task of laying in Winter coal at the time of the vernal depression in prices, while it tells more severely on poor people who live from hand to mouth, and buy their fuel only as they use it. But, in any case, there seems to be no doubt that Schuylkill coal will be no dearer or even scarcer for the enforced suspension of mining in this region, and the only ones to suffer will be the operators who still mine and ship coal on their account—and they, poor fellows, are too much in the condition of the oft-quoted eels to care much for such a trifling "skinning."

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen in the extreme North-west, and fallen in the other sections east of the Rocky Mountains, being highest over the South Atlantic and Gulf States, and lowest over the Eastern portion of the Middle States and the Lower Missouri Valley. The temperature has fallen over the extreme North-west, the lake region, New-England, and the northern portion of the Middle States. Occasional rain has fallen in the Southern States and the extreme North-west, and has become general in the lake region, New-England, and the northern portion of the Middle States. The river has tinued falling at Vicksburg.

PROBABILITIES.

Over the South Atlantic and Gulf States, falling barometer, slight changes of temperature, partly cloudy weather, occasional rains, and south-west to south-east winds will prevail.

Over Tennessee and the Ohio Valley partly cloudy weather, rain areas, variable winds, falling followed by rising barometer, and lower temperature.

Over the lake region generally, higher barometer and lower temperature, winds mostly from north-east to north-west, partly cloudy weather, and rain areas.

Over the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, and the North-west, higher barometer, lower temperature, winds mostly from north-west to north-east, and party cloudy weather.

Over New-England, falling barometer, slight changes of temperature, east to north winds, cloudy weather and rain.

Over the Middle States, rising barometer, lower temperature than on Friday, north by west winds, cloudy weather, and rain areas.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	68°	78°	3:30 P. M.	72°	95°
6 A. M.	69°	75°	6 P. M.	72°	84°
9 A. M.	70°	82°	9 P. M.	71°	81°
12 M.	71°	85°	12 P. M.	71°	79°

Average temperature yesterday.........82⅜°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.........70½°

BURNED TO DEATH.

TORONTO, Ontario, Aug. 21.—Three children named Terrin were burned to death at Carn, near Six Portages, yesterday. Their mother in trying to rescue them was so severely burned that she died shortly afterward.

THE FALL CAMPAIGN.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

THE CONVENTION CALLED FOR SEPT. 16 AT SYRACUSE—CHARACTER OF YESTERDAY'S MEETING—THE ASPIRANTS TO THE GOVERNORSHIP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 21.—The Democratic State Central Committee met at this place this morning. It was considered a somewhat remarkable gathering by the members of that party, which was largely represented by members of the "third house" and political wire-pullers generally. The Democracy of the West was in full force, and notable whippers-in thronged the vestibule and corridors of the United States Hotel, where the committee made its head-quarters. It may be worth while to mention the names of a few of the political host in attendance before 11 A. M.—the hour set down for the meeting. There were Gen. McMahon, John McKeon, Gen. C. H. Swan, Alderman Reilly, County Clerk Walsh, Alfred T. Ackert, Assemblyman Hayes, James O'Brien, E. R. Meade, and others from New-York. Perhaps the most remarkable attendance was in the committee-room when the roll was called at 11:30 A. M. There were outside of the members of the committee Augustus Schell, Col. Fellows, G. W. Smith, Maurice J. Power, Clerk of the Marine Court of New-York City, and G. W. Smith, all of the same county. Besides these were George O. Jones, Mayor Dayton, of Buffalo; Alfred Wilkinson, of Syracuse; Thomas Spriggs, of Utica; J. Wesley Smith, of Albany; State Engineer and Surveyor Sweet, Senator Parmenter, of Troy; Senator Ray, Hudson, and Mr. McElwain, ex-member of Assembly from Albany County. Judges Miller, of Hudson, and Earl, of Herkimer, both named as candidates for the Court of Appeals, were also in the room.

The meeting was called to order at 11:30 A. M., and was called a private one, although the above named persons, not members of the committee, were present. When the roll was called by the Secretary, Mr. Warren, the following answered to their names: Samuel J. Tilden, Chairman, E. J. Shandley, Thomas A. Ledwith, Feodor Mierson, and John Kelly, of New-York County; Henry A. Reeves, Suffolk County; W. J. Osborn, Brooklyn; Thomas R. Fisher, Westchester; Robert E. Andrews, Columbia; Gen. George Beach, Greene; E. J. Megan, Albany; John H. Colby, Rensselaer; Andrew W. Ferguson, Franklin; Samuel W. Buel, Saratoga; W. W. Gordon, Delaware; A. C. Beach, Jefferson; J. G. Preston, Oneida; D. De Wolf, Oswego; H. D. Dennison, Onondaga; H. R. Pomeroy, Cayuga; W. C. Dryer, Ontario; H. G. Rogers, Broom; C. C. B. Walker, Steuben; Jarvis Lord, Monroe; Henry A. Richmond, Genesee, Joseph Warren, Erie. The absentees were: William A. Fowler and Tunis G. Bergen, of Kings County; John Fox and John W. Chanler, of New-York, (the latter is ill at Newport, R. I.;) Edward L. Donnelly, New-York, (now in Europe;) John Cowdrey, Orange County; F. O. Burbans, Warren County, and W. H. Henderson, Cattaraugus.

The business of the meeting was declared by Mr. Tilden to be the preparation for the next Democratic Convention. Thereupon, without any further preliminaries, Mr. Richmond, of Genesee, moved that the convention be held on the 16th of September next. Mr. Osborn, of Kings, moved as an amendment that the 30th of that month be selected instead. Here followed unimportant discussions, and the original motion prevailed. Mr. John Kelly, of New-York, moved that the place should be Utica, and Gen. Beach, of Greene County, was in favor of Albany. Here again discussion ensued, and was finally ended by Mr. De Wolf, of Oswego, moving that the roll be called, and that each member state his preference. Syracuse was declared the most suitable of all named by a vote of 14 to 11, which were cast for different cities—Albany, Utica, and Saratoga. The Chairman, Mr. Tilden, was excused from voting at his own request.

On motion of W. W. Gordon, of Delaware, a committee of three was appointed to prepare a call to be submitted at the evening session of the State Committee. The Chair named Messrs. J. Warren, of Erie, A. C. Beach, Jefferson, and John Kelly, New-York. The morning session then adjourned.

The feelings of the Democrats assembled here are varied, and do not indicate very remarkable unanimity at this stage of the campaign on anything but the desire to be aggressive, and to beat the Republicans at all hazards. That is the reason for holding the Convention on the 16th of September, between those of the Liberal Republican and the Republican, to take place respectively on the 9th and 23d. It would be difficult to foreshadow the basis of probable union between the Democrats and Liberal Republicans; but this morning such an event is altogether regarded as likely to be effected. It has been declared by the interested spectators hovering over and, I have no doubt, directing the workings of the committee to-day, that the call shall be made broad enough to give the Liberals a chance to appear and have a good voice at the Syracuse convention. Such being the case, it is looked upon as probable that the second place on the State ticket will be given to them. As a matter of course, the Democrats claim the majority of the offices, and will nominate their own men for them; but they feel bound to give the Liberals, if possible, the Lieutenant Governorship. This seems to be the sentiment of the majority of the Democrats in Saratoga. For Governor, then, Mr. Samuel J. Tilden is the favorite, and is understood to be Mr. John Kelly's choice. Allen C. Beach is next, but some of his friends say that he will not be a candidate. Then comes Judge H. W. Allen, in whom the canal interests are said to be centred. Mr. Jarvis Lord, of Monroe, represents that faction of the party; but, like other individuals, having something to lose, is slow to make a profession of faith until he sees how the wind blows. Indeed, it is remarkable how cautious the representative men are just now. But their reticence can only be accounted for in the natural way so aptly described by one of them this morning: "It won't do to take any man's side so early in the campaign, until we see how he is likely to pan out. A fellow might put himself on the wrong side of the fence for the next two years by being too hasty now. Wait until the 7th of September." That illustrates the feeling all round. There are too many candidates in the field, and each of them has a goodly following. For example, beside those I have already named, several of the river county men were talking up Homer A. Nelson as a strong candidate. But I find that he is not the favorite with all the Democrats. Along the river and elsewhere in the State his friends are few indeed. Judge Church is another on whom some Democrats pin their hopes; but he, it is again alleged, will not accept the nomination. Neither will Clarkson N. Potter. It was authoritatively stated this morning. He will support Mr. Tilden, who is undoubtedly the most likely man at this moment. John Kelly's friends in and out of Tammany are working for him, and avow their resolution to effect a Democratic organization throughout the State with Mr. Tilden as the great exponent of its principles. According to Mr. G. O. Jones, Mr. Tilden is the only man around whom the country and City Democrats can be made to rally in force. Certain Tammanyites in the City may find him a hard pill to swallow, but when they are made to understand, through the able tuition of Mr. Kelly, that it is Tilden or nothing, they will take him kindly. At this moment it is impossible to say who will be Lieutenant Governor. Smith M. Weed, who, by the way, was not here this morning, is spoken well of. So are many others, and among them the Liberals Henry R. Selden, Mr. Whitehouse, and Stewart. But nothing can be said of these yet. If there be one-third of the convention Liberals, the Lieutenant Governor, it is said, must be a Liberal.

The other candidates have not yet been named, except those for the Court of Appeals. Judge Miller, of Hudson, and Judge Earl, of Herkimer, have large constituencies, if rumor is to be credited. Still I find that among the leaders of all factions a strong desire to place Francis Kernan, of Utica, the former candidate for Governor, in the Court of Appeals.

THE EVENING SESSION.

At the evening session there was a full representation of the members, as in the morning. The only business transacted was the adoption of the committee's report. It was styled:

The call for a Democratic-Republican State Convention for the purpose of harmonising, consolidating, and giving suitable representation to citizens of New-York who favor the restoration of pure and economical Government, municipal, State, and Federal.

The State Convention of 1873 directed that the convention of the present year should consist of three delegates from each Assembly District. In pursuance of this instruction the Democratic and Liberal Republican electors of the State, and all others who desire to co-operate with them, are requested to elect three delegates from each Assembly District to represent them in a convention to be held in Syracuse on Wednesday, Sept. 16, at noon, to nominate candidates for State officers, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the convention.

Signed by the Chairman and all the members of the committe.

The State Committee then adjourned to meet at Syracuse on the day of the convention. Having had time to think over the bearings of the present campaign during the afternoon, some slight modifications were made in the standing of the several gentlemen considered eligible for the Governorship of the State. Mr. Tilden was indisputably the leader, and is supposed to hold the coming convention in his own hands. He has not signified his intention with regard to his course should the nomination be tendered him. It is believed that he will accept. The change indicated seems to affect the Liberal Republicans alone. The mass of the Democrats here feel so confident of being able to defeat any candidate put in the field by what they are pleased to term "the disintegrating Republican Party," that they no longer see the necessity of giving the Liberals the Lieutenant Governorship. They are in favor of affecting a compromise with Allen C. Beach's friends by giving him the nomination. The Jarvis Lord party are to be consoled, and their canal interests carefully looked after, because it is not deemed wise to risk the party's fortunes on Judge Allen's questionable popularity. Judge Church, it is avowed, has no chance whatever of the nomination, owing to his inability to run well with such a financial policy as he advocated some time ago; so that, at this moment, Mr. Tilden seems to have a fair field, with few competitors in his own party. There is evidence, however, of a desire on the part of the Kings County people to press their claims. Still, nothing is feared from them. The Liberal Republicans are to have one place on the State ticket, the Court of Appeals, perhaps. The other four offices are designed for Democrats. A few of the cautious fear that this will not please the Liberals, and tremble lest the Fenton faction be dissatisfied and reject the proposed alliance.

There is a probability of a more satisfactory slate being made out before Wednesday, Sept. 16. Gen. Swan is to have charge of the details of the campaign and the convention, and the Vanderbilt House at Syracuse is to be the head-quarters.

DAKOTA TERRITORY.

THE ANTI-MONOPOLISTS AND DEMOCRATS FAIL TO UNITE.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Aug. 21.—The Dakota Anti-monopoly and Democratic Territorial and Congressional Conventions, held at Elk Point yesterday, failed to effect a union. The Anti-monopolists nominated Dr. W. A. Burleigh. The Democrats had failed to make any nomination at the last report.

ALABAMA.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION—THE NOMINATIONS.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 21.—The Republican State Convention elected Mr. L. E. Parsons as President, and made the following nominations: Messrs. Peters, Saffold, and Felder for the Supreme Court; Lewis for Governor, McKinstry for Lieutenant Governor, Bingham for Treasurer, N. H. Rice for Secretary of State, Foster for Superintendent of Instruction, and Turner for Attorney General. Messrs. Busteed and White are the leaders of the factions.

POSTMASTER GENERAL JEWELL.

THE DEPARTURE FROM NEW-YORK.

Ex-Gov. Jewell, the new Postmaster General, returned from Long Branch yesterday morning, accompanied by his brothers and the members of his staff. On his arrival in the City he was driven to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where he arrived at 10:30 A. M., and was met by the members of the Hartford Reception Committee. At noon he left for Hartford in a special train from the Grand Central Depot, accompanied by the Jewell Staff Association, the Hartford Reception Committee, and several friends of Mr. Jewell's, including the following gentlemen: Ezra Hall, Col. John H. Burnham, Postmaster at Hartford; Major Thomas McManus, Vice President E. M. Reed, of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad; Mr. George A. Fairfield, Councilman J. J. Rathbun, Mr. F. P. Lepard, Gen. S. E. Merwin, Gen. L. A. Dickinson, Cols. James D. Frary, A. J. Beers, W. H. Haywood, J. W. Knowlton, J. H. Whittemore, C. A. Jewell, J. F. Preston, and John Tweedy, Lieut.-Col. S. J. Fox, Major B. F. Blakeslee, Mr. Henry E. Taintor, Congressman S. W. Kellogg, Bartlett Bent, Ex-Treasurer David A. Nicholls, and Postmaster Sperry, of New-Haven. Mr. Jewell was in excellent health and spirits. He has recently devoted himself to the study of the postal systems of Europe, and proposes to raise the postal service of the United States to the highest standard. He has expressed himself as deeply interested in the working of the Post Office Department, and hopes to introduce many improvements into it.

THE RECEPTION AT HARTFORD—MILITARY PARADE—SPEECH OF GOV. JEWELL.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 21.—Postmaster General Jewell arrived at home on a special train at 3:15 P. M. to-day, and was met by the Reception Committee. He was greeted by a salute of fifteen guns. A parade of the First Regiment, C. N. G., and the Governor's Horse and Foot Guards, took place. He was escorted through the principal streets to the residence of his mother, in Washington street where he will remain during his stay here. The military display was quite a fine one, and many places of business and private residences were decorated with flags, and at many points portraits of the Postmaster General were displayed, and he was greeted cordially by the people assembled in the streets and in the buildings and residences on the route. At the residence of Mrs. Jewell, his mother, a stand was erected, where Mayor Sprague welcomed Mr. Jewell briefly, saying that the honor paid him was as much a friendly welcome as a tribute to his public position, and likened it to a similar honor paid to his predecessor, Ex-Gov. Thos. H. Seymour, of this city on his return from the Russian mission twenty years ago.

Gov. Jewell warmly thanked the Mayor and the citizens for the cordial welcome, and said: "You have spoken of this reception being a personal compliment, but I do not so look upon it. I believe that my fellow-citizens consider that I have acquitted myself creditably at a foreign court as the representative of my Government. This is no personal matter; it is a national question, for America sends her democratic citizens to the aristocratic courts of Europe, and her doing this must be looked upon as a question of national importance. At the Court where I have been they have received as distinguished honors, as much courtesy and cordiality as it was possible to give to the representative of another country. I shall take this as an indication of friendship and esteem, as well as of approbation—and, looking at this demonstration, I would willingly have worked much longer and much harder than I have done during my brief residence in Russia."

Gov. Jewell will remain at his mother's residence until Monday, when he will go to Washington.

CUBA.

REVIEW OF MILITARY OPERATIONS.

THE CUBAN INSURGENTS MUCH REDUCED IN NUMBERS—SCATTERED PARTIES ONLY TO BE FOUND—THE END NEAR—BRIGANDAGE ON THE ISLAND.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Aug. 15, 1874.

The *Diario de la Marina*, in its customary fortnightly review of the situation, to-day says that all the reports received from the theatre of war agree that if in the *next* Winter campaign the Spaniards can dispose of a greater number of men—and they will surely have twelve thousand more men from Spain—the days of the rebellion are numbered; that the measures which have been ordered by the Captain General, the resources about to be obtained, and the reinforcements asked for from the Peninsula, and solemnly granted and promised by the Council of Ministers, all lead to suppose that the desired termination of the war is at hand. The *Diario*, with its persistent "hope on, hope ever," does not believe that the picture it draws of the future is at all flattering, nor that it sees through a deceptive prism of patriotism the near approach of peace in Cuba; nor does it this time believe, as has heretofore happened, that its fair hopes and wishes will fade away, and it be again deceived. The comments of the American press upon the recent grant of more reinforcements from Spain, and the acknowledgment by a journal notably of Cuban tendencies, which the *Diario* styles a veritable *herald* to the *laborantes;* that the sending of twelve thousand more men to Cuba indicates that a vigorous effort will be made to suppress the insurrection, and that in view of the want of resources in the Cuban camp, it is very possible that a skillful and vigorous campaign may finish the rebellion—all this tends to confirm the expectations of the *Diario*.

The official report of military operations for the first fortnight of August asserts that they have been continued with the same activity as before. The Spanish forces in the advance and rear of the Trocha, from Moron to Jucaro, are tireless in their efforts against the numerous small groups of rebels, who marauded and pillaged, sheltered by the thick forests. In the Central Department there is reported to be great disaffection among the Cubans. Either from want of means, or as a consequence of the disputes and divisions among their principal leaders, there have recently been a number of presentations or surrenders with arms, an event which the official reports from Camaguey have not for some time been called upon to record. These presentations, however small in number they may be, are considered most favorable indications for the Spanish cause. Those who remain in the obstinate and needless struggle in the "bush," are but desperate spirits, the friends of vagrancy, adventurers, negroes, and fugitive Chinese; for almost all who were of any real worth or weight as insurgents, save perhaps a few of their leaders, either have been killed off or have presented themselves and "come in." If they now present themselves, with their horses and arms, it clearly proves, as stated in their declarations, that dejection and dismay are spread throughout the insurgent camp, and antagonism and hatred divide their leaders.

Regarding any hostile encounters with the insurgents, the *Diario* adds that, as they avoid on every occasion any collision with the Spanish forces, all such are merely slight skirmishes. In the Eastern Department the reports are to the effect that an attempted concentration of the Cuban forces on the north coast has been prevented, and that, divided up into small parties, they have been actively pursued and harassed, which has resulted in a loss to them of seven killed, (among these the Cuban General Pancho Vega,) ten prisoners, and the possession of a number of horses, clothing, arms, and ammunition, also the destruction of several of their encampments. The small towns of this district—Holguin—are fortified by forts of masonry, to protect the zones of cultivation. Save occasional meetings with small parties, there is nothing to report concerning operations throughout the remainder of the island. The *Diario* closes its review by an appeal for the twelve thousand men from Spain to come quickly, and in the next campaign the hydra head of the insurrection will be cut off at the root.

Before the insurrection, and even now, especially in the western end of this island, there has existed a system of brigandage in Cuba only rivaled by that formerly in vogue in Italy. Bold and vicious men have chosen to live a life of vice and riot, with a spice of danger, and by their exactions upon the planters, sacking of villages, and such highway robbery as presented itself, have obtained the means for it. There are many tales of their feats—before the insurrection, for since that event almost all such have been forgotten—of exacting ransoms for persons who fell into their power, levying taxes upon every isolated planter, under threats that unless he acceded to their demands his negroes would be kidnapped, his cane-fields set on fire, and his own life endangered, and even tales of bloody spite and vengeful acts committed by them have been current. Cock fighting and gambling were their principal amusements, and wherever the annual village fairs were held, there they were sure to be. Many of them have acquired notoriety for their daring and crimes. It is now reported that Carlos Garcia, with the members of his band, are in the vicinity of San Jose De los Lajas robbing and pillaging, and letters from that district call upon the superior authorities to reinforce the insufficient rural guard, and protect the inhabitants from further ravages and danger from the bandits.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE OF A NEW-YORK BROKER.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Aug. 21.—The body of George Menzies, a broker doing business in New-York, and residing in Monticello, N. Y., was found in one of the locks on the Delaware and Hudson Canal, at Rose's Point, at 4 o'clock this morning. The deceased had been greatly depressed of late, and it is supposed committed suicide while temporarily deranged.

THE CORNWALL RAILROAD DISASTER—THE OFFICIALS CULPABLE.

BRISTOL, Penn., Aug. 21.—The Coroner's Jury rendered their verdict on the late railroad collision at Cornwall Station to-night, declaring that the accident was caused by a misplaced switch, by the switch-tender, Charles Thorn. The jury also find great negligence on the part of Mount, the conductor of the coal train, in not going back to see that the switches were set right before calling in his flagman.

THE GEORGETOWN DIFFICULTY.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 21.—Bowley and his head-men are still in jail at Georgetown. The citizens of that place earnestly desire the protection of the Federal troops.

THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

CAPE MAY, Aug. 21.—The Knights Templar were this afternoon reviewed by Gov. Parker on Columbia lawn in presence of a vast assemblage. The drill was creditable, and included the formation of a cross, square, [illegible], triangle and different evolutions of the line. The commanderies then formed in line and paraded through the principal streets. The Knights leave to-morrow morning. An escort will be given by the Cape May Guards, who paraded this evening.

MEXICO.

SEIZURE OF SMUGGLED GOODS—THE STEPHENS ASSASSINATION—REVOLUTION IN CHIAPAS.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 21.—The Customs officers on the northern frontier have captured a large lot of merchandise after a struggle with the smugglers, in which two of the latter were killed, and one of the officers was severely wounded.

A bank is to be established in Chihuahua with a capital of $100,000.

The Priest Reynoso, accused of inciting the religious disorder which culminated in the assassination of Mr. Stephens, a Protestant Minister, has been tried and acquitted.

The trouble between Mexico and Guatemala is likely to be amicably arranged between Señor Uriarte, representative of the Guatemalan Government, and the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs. The press of Guatemala deplore the acts which led to the trouble, but exhibit no hostile sentiments toward Mexico.

It is rumored that a revolutionary pronunciamento has been issued in the State of Chiapas, and the authority of the Governor is not recognized in Tuxtla. Señor Gutierrez, Administrator of Customs at Tonala, has sent to Tehauntepec for the assistance of the Federal forces, but they have not yet started to his relief, awaiting orders from the capital.

Señor Alvarez, Governor of Guerrero, has authorized the *Diario Official* to declare that he has no intention of using the power conferred upon him by the Legislature, and that he is of the same opinion as the *Diario*, which, although a Government organ, considers the decree of expulsion unconstitutional.

The recent railroad policy by which American enterprise is excluded is already productive of unfortunate results.

PRETENDED CONSULAR AGENTS OF THE REPUBLIC.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The *Diario Official* of Mexico has made the following explanation: "By the French mail steamer Guadeloupe, which arrived at Vera Cruz on the 13th of July, a commercial house of said city received a lot of goods from St. Thomas, the invoice certified by a person styling himself Vice Consul of Mexico at St. Thomas. The Republic has no Consular Agent nor has it recognized any one as such in that city; and in order to evade the abuses of such self-styled agents, as well as prejudices occasioned by the presentation of such documents, they being inadmissible in the offices of the Administration, we think it advisable to remind persons of the necessity of legalizing documents in places where there is no consular agent of Mexico. Article 26, of the maritime Custom-house tariff, has provided for this case, and contains rules which will save all difficulties. The article to which we refer says: 'The senders or shippers of goods will present three copies of the invoice for examination and certification to the Consul or Agent of Mexico residing in the port where the vessel has been loaded, and in case of none such residing in the place, the invoices to be presented at the office of the Consul of any other friendly power. Failing this, two merchants residing in the port can certify to the invoices.'"

CRICKET AT HALIFAX, N. S.

THE INTERNATIONAL GAME—THE AMERICANS AHEAD.

THE CRICKETERS AT HALIFAX, N. S.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 21.—The cricketers have had fine weather to-day. Play was resumed at 11:30 A. M., the American team closing their first innings with the following score:

Brewster c. Gardner, b. Taylor	29
C. A. Newhall b. Reid	29
R. S. Newhall c. Mitchell, b. Singleton	29
Ashbridge b. Reid	18
Larye c. Davies, b. Singleton	7
Hopkinson run out	4
D. S. Newhall c. Stubbing, b. Reid	39
Caldwell c. Stubbing, b. Carpenter	8
Baird, run out	3
Magee c. Stubbing, b. Singleton	13
R. Ashbridge, leg b. w., b. Reid	0
Meade, not out	5
Byes, 6; leg byes, 6; wides, 9	21
Total	205

The English team then went to the wickets, and at lunch (2 o'clock) four men were out, (Mitchell, Davies, Barker, and Reid,) for a score of 50.

After lunch the English team went again to the bat. the following is their score:

Lieut. Mitchell, b. Meade	3
Lieut. Turnour, c. Magee, b. Meade	46
Lieut. Davies, c. and b. Meade	5
Lieut. Barker, b. D. S. Newhall	7
Lieut. Ried, b. C. A. Newhall	2
Capt. Wallace, c. D. S. Newhall, b. Meade	3
Lieut. Gardiner, c. Hopkinson, b. Brewster	16
Mr. Stubbing, run out	2
Capt. Taylor, c. Hopkinson, b. Meade	5
Lieut. Carpenter, run out	1
Lieut. Singleton, b. Meade	3
Lieut Farmer, not out	8
Byes	8
Leg Byes	2
Wides	5
No Ball	1
Total	117

The English team went to the wickets again and when time was called six of their wickets had fallen for fifty-one runs, the best men of the team being among the victims. It is now thought that the Americans will win by an inning.

REVIEW OF THE CAPE MAY GUARDS.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Aug. 21.—After having reviewed the Cape May Guards, Gov. Parker made an eloquent address. He complimented the troops on their proficiency in drill and the manual of arms. He referred to the necessity of equipping and arming a State militia for national and local protection, and denounced the so-called economy of withholding appropriations from volunteers. He defended the militia system, as the best means of defense, and commended the action of New-Jersey in this particular. The Guards then escorted the Governor to the grand hop at Congress Hall, at which many knights were present.

FATAL DROWNING ACCIDENT.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 21.—While the Austrian bark Antonio Maria was being towed to the Canton Elevator this afternoon by the tug-boat Ella, the bark fell over on her broadside, the masts striking the tug, crushing her wheel-house. The mate and fireman of the tug jumped overboard, when the latter, August Flaggett, aged twenty-one years, was drowned. The bark, with her keel up, was towed by several tugs to the elevator, where she was righted, without sustaining any damage.

NOMINATION FOR CONGRESS.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Aug. 21.—Col. Wm. A. Phillips was yesterday nominated by the Republicans of the First Congressional District, by acclamation.

NUISANCES IN PHILADELPHIA

Last year the authorities of Philadelphia took action on no less than 7,231 civic nuisances, which was an increase of 1,994 over the preceding year. Many of these, it is said, were public nuisances, but the great majority existed on private premises. The principal subjects of complaint were privies and water-closets, of which 3,004 were reported; filthy vacant lots and ponds of stagnant water, numbering 427; 1,602 houses and cellars, and 1,299 alleys, courts, streets, gutters, water-courses, and yards. All of these were found to be prejudicial to health, and were improved. Bone-boiling and fat-rendering establishments, dye-houses, slaughter-houses, horse and cow stables, hogs and hog-pens, manure pits, and drain-pipes made up the number of 640, while in the 209 nuisances classed as miscellaneous were included a number of offensive factories.

DOWNFALL OF AN OLD COLLEGE ELM.

The New-Haven *Journal* says that the process of thinning out old elms on the college grounds, where the monarchs are in the way of the march of improvement or obstruct light—for light is sometimes needed at Yale by the students—was quite noticeable Thursday in the downfall of one in the row of elms on College street, the victim being one opposite the south street corner of Farnam Hall, and, standing in too close proximity to its neighbors, the branches interlocking, like officious mutual friends.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

INTERNATIONAL CRICKET AND BASE-BALL GAMES.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The cricket match between the American twenty-two and the Manchester Club, which was suspended yesterday after the Americans made 121 runs in their first inning, was resumed to-day. The Manchesters concluded their first inning, scoring only 11 in addition to their 31 runs of yesterday. The bowling and fielding of the Americans was unusually fine. The latter went to the wickets for their second inning, and scored 100, of which G. Wright contributed 50, and was much applauded. He was caught out near the conclusion of the inning. The Manchesters then took the bat, and scored 53 in their final inning, leaving the Americans the winners by [illegible], or by one inning and 26 runs.

A scratch game of base-ball was afterward played, the Captains of the Boston and Philadelphia Clubs selecting their men. The members of the Manchester Club, who took part in the game, failed to score. The following was the result by innings:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.
Wright's team	2	8	0	6	2—18
McBride's team	4	3	0	0	2—9

The attendance of spectators was small.

FRANCE.

THE PRESIDENT AT BREST.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—President MacMahon had a grand reception at Brest to-day, and reviewed the troops in the afternoon. There was a magnificent display of fireworks to-night, and the city is illuminated.

SPAIN.

CREDENTIALS OF THE REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD SIGNED.

MADRID, Aug. 21.—The *Iberia* announces that President Serrano has signed full credentials for the representatives of Spain at the European capitals.

It is officially reported that Gen. Moriones is at Larraga.

CARLISTS' OPERATIONS.

BAYONNE, Aug. 21.—Gen. Tristany has summoned Puycerda to surrender, and begun to bombard the city.

The Carlists report that attacks are in progress on the frontier towns of Irun and Fontarabia.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire in Wilton, Iowa, on Thursday, destroyed J. L. Lyford's elevator, with 6,000 bushels of grain, and some fifteen other buildings, chiefly saloons and boarding-houses. The total loss is between $60,000 and $70,000.

A fire in Fair Haven, Conn., last night destroyed a frame building belonging to Caleb S. Maltby, and occupied by Henry Wilson, machinist, and E. M. Woodward, coal dealer. The loss is $25,000 and the insurance one-half that sum.

A fire in Randolph, Mass., on Thursday night, destroyed the dry-goods store of Nathan Rosenfield. The property is insured for $4,000 which about covers the loss.

LOCAL FIRES.

At 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in Chidester & Co.'s moulding and planing mill on Washington street, Jersey City. The flames were first discovered in a room used as a receptacle for the shavings and saw-dust, which are brought down from a mill through a wooden shute. The flames soon communicated with the shute, and through that with the main building. A general alarm was given, and upon the arrival of the Fire Department the place was deluged with water and the flames extinguished. The total loss on stock, building, and machinery is estimated at $3,000, the damage being principally by water. The premises are insured for $10,000 in New-York companies.

A frame cottage on Stony road, Paterson, owned and occupied by George Powell, was destroyed by fire Thursday night. The flames were discovered about 11 o'clock, and Mr. Powell and his family narrowly escaped suffocation. The loss is estimated at $1,000: insured for $600.

A barn belonging to Mr. Sidney B. Topping, at Sagg, Long Island, was burned yesterday forenoon about 10 o'clock, together with all his hay, grain, &c. Loss about $1,500; partially insured.

A fire broke out last night in a one-story barn at One Hundred at Eighty-fourth street, near Eleventh avenue, owned by David Pettigrew, causing a damage of $100.

A fire occurred in a one-story frame building in Third avenue, between One Hundred and Forty-third and One Hundred and Forty-fourth streets, causing a slight damage.

At 3:35 A. M., yesterday, a fire occurred in the bakery of George Schomberg, No. 37 Avenue A, caused by the ceiling taking fire from the ovens. Damage $50.

A barn attached to the hotel on the Palisades, at Englewood, was destroyed by fire Thursday. The loss is estimated at $7,000.

A slight fire occurred on the first floor of the four-story brown-stone house No. 60 East Fifty-fourth street, causing a slight damage.

At 9 A. M., yesterday, a fire occurred in the apartments of George Bruder, on the first floor of No. 541 East Twelfth street, causing $100 damage.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The bark Watson was run ashore two miles west of Port Burwell, Canada, yesterday morning to prevent her from sinking. She is laden with 38,000 bushels of corn, and was leaking.

Capt. James S. Garvin, of the bark Saga, of Pictou, N. S., has been presented with a silver medal by the Norwegian Government for rescuing the crew of the wrecked ship Magnet, in the Atlantic Ocean, in February last.

The steamer Iris, with Gen. Hancock, Col. Mitchell, Mr. Carter, of Portland, and others, arrived at Eastport, Me., on Thursday night, and left yesterday for Mount Deseret. Many of our prominent citizens and members of the "Grand Army" called upon Gen. Hancock, and a salute was fired by members of the "G. A. R." as the steamer left.

MARINE DISASTERS.

BROCKVILLE, Ontario, Aug. 21.—A small sloop owned by Capt. Gillem, laden with phosphate of lime, foundered and sunk in the channel off Maitland to-day. The crew were saved.

KINGSTON, Ontario, Aug. 21.—A steam barge and consort, laden, are ashore at Feather-bed Shoals, in the American channel, opposite this city.

THE SENATE INSPECTION COMMITTEE.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 21.—The United States steamer Dispatch arrived at the Navy-yard last evening with the Senate Navy Committee to inspect the yard.

THE MONMOUTH PARK RACES.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 21.—The following horses arrived to-day at Monmouth Park from Saratoga: Tom Bowling, Chesapeake, Jury, Calvin, Aaron Pennington, and Aristides, comprising the stable of H. P. McGrath.

FREAK OF INSANITY.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21.—Mr. James Anderson, who was supposed to have drowned himself, has been discovered in a nude state on Tinicum Island, opposite the Lazaretto. He must have swum over to the island. He was about to swim over to New-Jersey, but was taken into a boat and [illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GUIZOT'S HISTORY OF FRANCE.

L'HISTOIRE DE FRANCE, depuis les temps les plus reculés jusqu'en 1789, racontée à mes petits-enfants, par M. GUIZOT. Tome III. Paris: Librairie HACHETTE ET CIE. New-York: F. W. CHRISTERN.

More than sixty years ago, M. Guizot marked with glowing success the beginning of his career, and ever since his name has been sufficient to commend to favorable notice the various productions of his pen. When circumstances led him to withdraw from statesmanship to the leisure of private life, he devoted himself mainly to literature and art. His pre-eminence as a historian is unquestionable, and the history before us gives fresh proof of it. His knowledge, his taste, his experience fitted him well for the task he has undertaken, which may be the closing achievement of an eventful life, and in which, therefore, there is something touching as well as meritorious. It is not only a benefit conferred by a grandfather on the young growing up around his hearth—it will prove to be also a source of enjoyment and instruction to thousands, both young and old. The book is highly interesting; it is written in a style which denotes no diminution of life and warmth in its octogenarian author, while it combines the rarest qualities of descriptive genius, judgment, and emotion. The volume recently issued, the third of the series, brings the narrative down to the death of Henri IV. It contains the history of the wars of Italy, of the Reformation, and of the religious wars—the history of France during the sixteenth century.

French politics have often been hastily and superficially judged. The wars waged by the French have been construed into wars of ambition, and the activity of the people into unwholesome restlessness. That a little more discretion and sobriety, a little more of the policy of non-interference, would often have been better for them, there is no doubt; but if the great French wars were instigated by a lust for territorial aggrandizement, there is also to be found in them a higher motive than personal ambition and selfishness.

In the long and painful struggle with Charles V., in which Francis I. became involved, there was certainly more at stake than a petty rivalry. Whenever a State or reigning family suddenly grows into excessive power, there is danger for other States. To resist it and to stop it is a service rendered to the world. This service Francis did in fighting Charles V. to the last. He was, though he knew it not, and did not mean it, fighting for the liberty of Europe. A tidal wave of despotism was setting in, threatening to sweep from the Mediterranean to the Baltic. Francis stemmed it. At one time his motives were personal, ambitious, and selfish. He willingly would have accomplished what his antagonist attempted to do. But by and by his contest assumed the character of self-preservation and championship of European independence. M. Guizot describes it with discrimination and spirit. He shows the men at work, quotes their words, justifies, excuses, or condemns them by their own actions and confessions.

As a judge of character M. Guizot has great qualities. In appreciating events he seldom is at fault. His language is remarkable for its conciseness and its elasticity. When the words of some judicious witness can be given on good authority, he uses them in preference to his own. The character of Charles IX., for example, is brought out with its conflicting elements of good and evil, on the strength of the King's own words and acts, and not through the effort of an elaborate psychological analysis. In no instance, however, is this pictorial process more successfully applied than in the case of Henri IV. Henri's patriotism is thus set forth in his manifesto addressed to France, under circumstances when nothing could be more salutary than good advice, nothing so wise as to follow it. It closes with the following words: "If on either side I find the people so asleep or so disaffected that none will be moved, I shall call God to my aid, and, as a true servant of my King, worthy of the honor to be the first Prince of this kingdom, should the whole world have devised its ruin, I protest, before God and men, that, at the risk of ten thousand lives, I, all alone, will endeavor to prevent it."

His manliness and rectitude of character come out in a speech delivered shortly after the death of Henri III., when the opposition to a Protestant King was powerful. He declares that he will always be true to his word; that he never will do anything derogatory to loyalty and honor; that the love of France should, with all Frenchmen, be the moving power of their actions, and that he places his reliance in God. "He will maintain me," he says, "where He placed me, not for the love of me, but for the safety of so many souls who implore His assistance, and for whose liberty He has deigned to make use of my arm. * * * * Pray to Him that He may enlighten me in my views, direct my designs, bless my exertions. And in case I should make some mistake or fail in one of my duties—for I am a man like any other—beseech Him that He may vouchsafe the grace to correct myself and to assist me in all my ways."

Words like these are certainly calculated to reach the hearts of a people. M. Guizot, who is not naturally given to enthusiasm, shares the opinion of his countrymen on the subject of Henri IV., "the good King Henri," as they call him. He forgives him much for having loved his country much, and it seems but justice. "Whatever frivolities and inconsistencies may be found to mar the manly beauty of the first Bourbon King, taking him all in all, there never appeared on any throne so lovely, so attractive a personality as his."

Another personality which M. Guizot brings out full of charms and attractiveness is that of Marguerite De Valois. A daughter of the tricky and licentious Louise De Savoie, and sister to King Francis, she had neither the malice of the former nor the selfishness of the latter. She was richly gifted by nature, and education developed her natural talents. Her devotion to her brother was boundless. After him, she loved literature and science. Though she did not escape the corrupting influence of her times, she was essentially good and God-fearing. When religious persecutions began, she used all her power to reconcile and to save, and both by her kindness of heart and brilliancy of wit proved worthy to be the mother of Jeanne d'Albret, and grandmother of Henri of Navarre. She was in every way the superior of her brother. He, though resplendent on the horizon of mediæval chivalry, was a bungling politician and a wretched General. The better part of his fame rests on his intellectual attainments. As M. Guizot says, in his chapter entitled *François I. et la Renaissance*, "he had the instinct of what is grand and beautiful; he was sincerely fond of literature, science, and arts, and he extended an honorable and efficient patronage to their representatives and their works. More than one sovereign and more than one age have found in this their purest glory. Virgil, Horace, and Livy have at least contributed to the celebrity of Augustus' reign as much as the foundation of the Empire. Bossuet, Pascal, and Fénelon, Corneille, Racine, Boileau, Molière, and La Fontaine have done for the greatness of Louis XIV. as much as his famous warriors and able statesmen. Nations are right singularly to cherish and esteem the heroes of the human mind and their labors. Their mission, in the history of mankind is, truly, not the most arduous, but it affords to the spectators as well as to the actors the purest delights, and is the least expensive for the people."

M. Guizot's appreciation of the revival of letters, with which the name of Francis remains so honorably associated, is singularly just. This word revival, "renaissance," should not be taken in an absolute sense. Those who fancy that it means a revival of science, literature, and art, after a long, long night of darkness and decline, are mistaken. Though the Middle Ages rolled on through a chaos of violence and ignorance and calamities, there was no complete dearth of great men and glorious works in the field where the human mind brings forth fruit. Names like those of Vincent De Beauvais, Gerbert, Abailard, St. Bernard, Robert De Sorbon, and scores of others, speak volumes. Numerous exceptions may be taken against their interpretation of things, natural and supernatural, but the times which produced them were neither dull nor barren as regards mental activity.

In a religious point of view, the "Renaissance" was but a resurrection of Paganism. Otherwise it was a great and happy event, which brought to light the works and glories of Grecian and Roman societies, in whose histories the highest known degree of civilization had been attained through the mere development of human energy and thought. The most genuine and characteristic representative of this period was Rabelais. M. Guizot devotes to him several instructive pages. He notices, not without a proper share of surprise and encomium, his advanced notions on the rights and duties of men and education. Rabelais, considering his times, had more progressive ideas bearing on this than have the most advanced pedagogues in ours. The importance of natural science, and the proper method of teaching it, he pointed out more than three hundred years ago, and many of the happy reforms accomplished in our general system of education are but the realization of Rabelais' great scheme. He did not underrate the value of moral science. Some of the renowned scientific teachers of our days may find a wholesome lesson, in this respect, in some quotations from Pantagruel, judiciously interwoven in M. Guizot's text.

The most interesting portion, however, of this work, which fills a large octavo of 560 pages, is that relating to the history of the reformation. The events incident to it are second to none in cast and importance. They appeal to this day to our strongest prejudices and innermost feelings, and there are peculiar reasons why the reader should be anxious to see how M. Guizot deals with the subject.

Everybody knows that he is one of the distinguished members of the French Protestant Church, a stanch believer in his own creed, a thorough conservative, and formerly an able advocate of the temporal power of the Pope. By the manner in which he handles the delicate theme, he rises above each of these positions to the higher plane of serene reason and impartiality. His sympathies and dislikes are kept under control. The pages in which he records the hateful feuds and crimes of religious fanaticism overflow with a compassionate sadness, with the love of truth and humanity. It is edifying to see how age, experience, and wisdom temper and blend in charity the conflicting elements of thought in the old Huguenot's Christian soul. If there is hatred there and indignation for evil and wrong-doing, there is less anger than pity for the guilty actors in the bloody frays of the sixteenth century. He does not lay all the blame on one side. The Catholics were intolerant, cruel, merciless. So were the Protestants. The former, being the stronger and the more numerous, have made the larger number of victims, but neither party has hands pure enough to raise them in accusation against the other. "In both camps," says M. Guizot, "prevailed enormous errors, prolific in fatal consequences; Catholics and Protestants believed they had exclusive possession of the truth, of the whole religious truth, and the right to impose it by force on their adversaries, as soon as they were able. Both were strangers to the respect due to human conscience, to human thought, to human liberty. Those who claimed it for their own account when they were weak, did no more care for it on account of others as soon as they felt strong."

In reference to the Massacre of St. Bartholomew, M. Guizot holds Catherine De Medicis and her son Henri, Duke of Anjou, to have been directly responsible. At the same time he does not fasten the odium exclusively on a few individuals; he holds the whole community had to answer for it.

Of the conversion of Henri IV. to the Catholic Church M. Guizot writes with the same spirit of forbearance. He regrets the act; but he does not condemn it on the score of his own feelings. It may fairly be doubted whether Henri could have ruled over France, and done for her all he did, had he refused to sacrifice his native faith, which with him was, after all, rather a question of association than a matter of conscience. His conversion ought to be viewed in the light of the triumph it secured. "This triumph was a sure blessing even for his brethren in religion, for it was the end of persecution and a first step toward liberty. I cannot precisely ascertain what share ambition, personal interest, royal selfishness may have had in the religious renunciation of Henri IV. I do not mean to deny the presence of these human infirmities, but I remain convinced that the share of patriotism has been the larger in Henri's soul, and that the conscience of his kingly duties toward France—a prey to all the evils of foreign and internecine wars—has been the urging motive of his resolution."

In tracing the history of these wars, which brought France within a hair-breadth of destruction, M. Guizot has often in mind events of a more recent date, and occasionally refers in impressive language to the present condition and wants of his country. His book is excellent both in matter and style, and in the important lessons it conveys. It abounds in judicious criticism, generous thoughts, patriotic warning, and advice. We hope his contemporaries will pay wise heed to his suggestions, and turn them to account for their own welfare and improvement.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—*Arctic Experiences.* New-York: Harper & Brothers.

—*The Best of Husbands.* New-York: Harper & Brothers.

—*My Mother and I.* New-York: Harper & Brothers.

—*Report of the Prison Association of New-York.* Albany: Weed, Parsons & Co.

—*Anecdote Biographies of Thackeray and Dickens.* New-York: Scribner & Co.

—*The Literary Reader.* New-York and Chicago: Ivison, Blakeman & Co.

—*Ashley Priors.* New-York: Pott, Young & Co.

—*Antonina.* New-York: Harper & Brothers.

—*The Great Ice Age.* New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

—*The Trotting Horse of America.* Philadelphia: Porter & Coates.

—*Burt's Guide to the White Mountains.* Springfield, Mass.

—*Memories of Westminster Hall.* Boston: Estes & Lauriat.

ARREST OF HIGHWAYMEN.

Capt. Robbins, of the Thirty-third Precinct (Morrisania) Police, yesterday arrested Wm. H. Florence, Geo. H. Thomas, John H. Pollock, and Chas. Dexbeimer on a charge of highway robbery. Mr. N. H. Hays, the complainant in the case, alleges that on the 19th inst., while at High Bridge, he was assaulted and robbed of $200 and a straw hat. He identified the above-named men as the ruffians who robbed him, and in possession of one of the prisoners was found the straw hat stolen from Mr. Hays. The prisoners were locked up to await examination.

INDIANA.

PREPARING FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION REVIEWED—THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION—THE DEMOCRATIC SPLIT—REPUBLICAN PROSPECTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

INDIANAPOLIS, Tuesday, Aug. 18, 1874.

In the annals of Indiana politics this will be known as the year of State conventions. Heretofore we have been content with two, representing the leading parties; but this Summer has already seen four, and one more is looked for on the 2d of September. The last convention was the second attempt of the Independent Party to galvanize itself into a State movement. One of its candidates had deserted the 10th of June flag by accepting a Democratic nomination, one had been discovered to be an Odd-fellow defaulter, and two others had declined, while yet another had not considered his nomination worth either an acceptance or declination. Under these discouraging circumstances the State Central Committee deemed it best to call another convention, inasmuch as they felt delicate about transacting so large a job of patchwork as confronted them. The experiment was hazardous; even those political patriots to whom convention-attending is looked upon as a boon feel it sufficient to come up once a year, while these gentlemen, summoned for the second time within two months, are understood to be of that large and hitherto uncultivated class of the "dear people" to whom politics, with its tortuous ways and wicked manipulations, has been a sealed book. The result was a very slim attendance, a cut-and-dried session, a ticket that will have to be again reconstructed before it will hold, and a revelation of weakness disastrous to the hopes of those who believed it possible to magnify local discontent into a State and even a national party. For be it known that the ambitious gentlemen who have undertaken the self-appointed task of leading the farmers out of the wilderness of corruption into the fair land of reform do not allow any pent-up Utica to contract their powers, but propose to spread their wings over the whole boundless continent. This may sound ludicrous in Eastern ears, yet it is a fact. The convention was a bad blunder, for it gave a false impression of weakness in the independent movement to those who do not look below the surface. The movement is really quite formidable throughout the State, but it is confined almost exclusively to county politics, and the attempt to take it outside of that, even into a Congressional district, has resulted in failure. It was tried in the Lafayette District, wherein Thomas J. Cason has been renominated by the Republicans, and Leander McClurg by the Democracy. The Independents placed Archibald Jobson, of Montgomery County, in the field, an old, war-worn, rebel Democratic veteran, and the result thus far seems to be to make certain for the Republicans what was before problematical. But on county tickets the leaven of independence has done a very thorough work, and as a consequence there will be a smashing of "rings," both Republican and Democratic, in various localities.

In this Congressional District three out of the four counties will elect independent county officers, in two the Democracy coalescing with dissatisfied Republicans, and in the other the disaffected Democrats uniting with the Republican minority. Whether this feeling can be manipulated into a State party is a problem for the future. It will not be solved in the affirmative this Fall, though the ticket nominated last week should poll the forty or sixty thousand votes its friends claim for it. So far as the State is concerned, therefore, this convention and its work may be counted out. The votes it represents, whatever their number, will be made up of both Republican and Democratic, and if there should be any advantage it will rather be in favor of the Republicans, for the Democratic Party is demoralized far worse than its opponent.

The fifth and last State Convention is the Woman's Temperance Convention. The call embraces "all without regard to party in politics, or sect in religion, male and female," and the object is to make "a forward movement in favor of sobriety and virtue." The call for this convention is based upon the fact that the two forces of society, politically and socially, are divided on the question thus: Those favoring restrictive legislation with reference to the traffic in intoxicating liquors, and those who favor perfect freedom. This is practically and fundamentally the difference, no matter how the free liquorites may phrase their platforms. Whatever is proposed they always fight for something less rigid, the ultimate object being absolute freedom in manufacture and sale. And this division the real friends of temperance understand to work the two political parties in the canvass—the Republican, despite the ill-concealed sneers and lukewarmness of many of the "managers," ranging itself on the one side, and the Democratic, its license platform to the contrary notwithstanding, standing for the other. Hence, the Republican Central Committee and a majority of the Republican candidates are deeply interested in the success of the convention. With some, if not a majority, it is a labor of love; with far too many it is only a labor of policy. The temperance people hold the issue of the canvass in their hands, and resting with them is the future of their cause for many years. If the Republican Party shall be defeated the temperance folks will be saddled with the blame, and farewell for years to any advanced step by the party in that direction. The only hope is to have a mass-meeting here on the 2d of September, the influence of which will be felt to the remotest corner of the State, strengthening the faint-hearted, giving spirit and courage to the temperance workers, stirring up the disaffected, and placing all the friends of the cause in good trim for constant and effective work. The convention is nominally under the lead of the women who were prominent in the crusade last Winter and Spring, but behind these is the organized effort and experienced suggestions of many of our oldest Republican leaders.

The result of the nominating election in Wayne County on Saturday last is full of cheer. The underhanded attempt to defeat Hon. William Baxter, the temperance leader of the State, came to naught, and by a larger majority than was expected, the author of the present Liquor law was named for re-election. His election is certain, and his presence will be a tower of strength in the next Legislature. The election in this State is full of interest and significance. The temperance issue is like *Banquo's* ghost—it will not down at anybody's bidding. It cannot be ignored or avoided. So far as State questions are concerned, it is the leading question, and the result of the election, considering the attitude of the political parties toward it, can but be anxiously and carefully watched by the student of this social problem everywhere. Hon. Jonathan W. Gordon, a leading lawyer of this city, and the author of an old liquor law, a score of years ago, when he was a member of the Legislature, opens the temperance campaign here to-night, in a speech intended to show up, principally, the inconsistencies of Gov. Hendricks toward the Baxter bill. The Governor approved the act last Winter but now, as a Democrat, opposes it strongly.

The Democratic war of the yellow and green roses is now fairly opened. Voorhees, whose color is the greenback, entered the field one week after Morton's Terre Haute speech, in a long advocacy of his plan for paying the debt in legal-tender notes, in accordance with the State platform of which he was the author. I alluded in my last to the quiet growth of a split in the Democratic Party over this question, and a significant piece of evidence has come to hand rather unexpectedly. Hon. Joseph E. McDonald, the Chairman of the State Central Committee, and Mr. Voorhees' rival for the United States Senatorship in case of a Democratic Legislature, opened his campaign in a significant speech at Greencastle last Saturday. Mr. McDonald is an "old" Democrat; he never was badly tinctured with Pendletonism, and is regarded as the leader in "sound" and unadulterated Democracy. Considering that he is managing a campaign for a party which placed first in its platform a greenback resolution, it is significant that his first speech should contain no allusion whatever to that plank, but on the contrary should argue with great force and lucidity the necessity of a specie basis to our currency, and the resumption of that basis at an early day, as a necessity for the return of a sound condition of business. Mr. McDonald's speech was devoted to three propositions: a discussion of the inherent differences between Democracy and Republicanism; hard money and free trade, and State control of corporations instead of national supervision. Thus the Chairman of the State Committee ranges himself alongside of Michael C. Kerr, deliberately flying in the teeth of Mr. Voorhees, and making the line of division as distinct as possible. The speech has been received by the Cincinnati *Enquirer*—Voorhees' wing of the Democracy—with open-mouthed wonder, and is a shot below the water-line. The fight is coming; whether successful or not, as stated in a former letter, there is to be a little contest to restore the Democracy to the ancient landmarks. McDonald has the advantage, and, it is understood, will use it unsparingly. It is hinted that he will let the State ticket, with the platform, go by the board in the effort to secure the Assembly, and to this end is doing all he can in the cities and largely populated counties, to the neglect of the agricultural counties. Every element of discontent, and the liquor question particularly, will be vigorously used to control the heavy legislative districts. Should the Legislature be carried, and McDonald or Kerr be elected Senator, the turbulent and pestilent "Young Democracy," born in the greenback flurry of 1868, and miraculously preserved through the efforts of Voorhees, Holman & Co., will be swept off the stage of active politics.

In the death of Hon. Milton B. Hopkins, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the cause of education has lost a valuable friend, and the Republicans a worker of no mean influence in the pending election, although Mr. Hopkins was a Democrat. In 1870 and 1872 the Republicans were unfortunate in their nominee for this office, and, while electing the remainder of their ticket, failed here. The reason was that the educational interest of the State was withheld almost unanimously from the Republican candidate, teachers believing his election would prove a drawback to their work. This year that influence will be cast against the Democracy, for their State platform resolves for the abolition of County Superintendents, an office which educators believe to be of great service. Mr. Hopkins was the author of the County Superintendency law, labored zealously with the Legislature for its passage, and felt as a personal cut the plank of the platform of his party demanding its abolition. From the day of the Democratic Convention to the hour he was taken sick his influence was steadily exerted against his party, and had he lived throughout the canvass his faithful efforts would have borne much fruit. He was a distinguished minister of the Christian (Campbellite) Church, a man of exemplary character, and his sudden death is sincerely regretted. He resided in Kokomo, Huron County, whence he is being buried to-day, the Governor and State officials being in attendance.

The nomination of Hon. Thomas J. Cason, of Boone County, for re-election from the Ninth (Lafayette) Congressional District, was an utter surprise, and should never have been made. As it was, it was a mistake, and occurred in this way: Tippecanoe County, having no candidate, and desiring to maintain amicable relations with those counties which had, divided its vote between all the aspirants. Warren County, coming last in the call, did the same thing, the Chairman of its delegation, E. Darwin Thomas, being a funny man. There were 162 votes in the convention, of which the Chairman announced 82 would be necessary for a choice. On the fifth ballot the vote stood: White, 80½, and Cason, 66½, with White County yet to vote. The delegation withdrew to consult, and although ten of its delegates were pledged to White, the Chairman persuaded them to cast its vote, 15, solid for Cason, whereby a sixth ballot would be rendered necessary, and there would be more "fun." The vote was so cast, giving Cason 81½, a majority of 162, although not 82, as was understood to be the requisite number. When the Warren County gentlemen saw the blunder they had committed in their playful humor, they begged lustily to withdraw their vote, but the friends of Cason refused, and so the nomination stood. While Mr. Cason is a good enough sort of a man, he has no force of character, did not make himself felt in Congress in any direction, and is chiefly notorious for a long speech on the improvement of our natural water-ways, a good portion of which was cribbed bodily and boldly from a memorial to Congress by the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce.

Rev. B. J. Rawlins, a Methodist minister, is announced as the Republican independent candidate for Congress in the Second District against J. D. Williams. The Democratic majority is 4,000. The independent movement against M. C. Kerr in the Third District is gathering strength. Gen. James C. Cravens is the candidate heading it. It would not be a surprise if Mr. Kerr were defeated. Gov. Hendricks has returned home from his protracted Virginia trip. He is profoundly reticent as to what was done at the Gordonsville conference with leading Southerners on the Presidential question.

A SINGULAR MARRIAGE.

SUIT AGAINST THE BRIDEGROOM AND A CATHOLIC PRIEST.

Julia Murray, formerly of Louisville, but lately a resident of Cincinnati, has commenced suit to have her marriage with one P. F. Johnson set aside and declared void. She avers that in the middle of June, 1871, while she was in the employ of one Schwartz, of Louisville, Johnson conspired with C. Driscoll, a Catholic priest of Cincinnati, to marry her to him, and that on the 20th of that month, Johnson having obtained a marriage license without her knowledge or consent, Driscoll, although she was a divorced woman, represented that he had obtained a dispensation from the Bishop of Cincinnati, and proceeded to perform the marriage ceremony, well knowing that she was not in a mental condition to make a contract of any kind. The complainant says she refused, and still refuses, to live with Johnson, and she prays to be released from the obligations of the marriage. In addition, Miss Murray, or Mrs. Johnson, whichever she may be, filed a suit against the priest for the part he took in the matter. After repeating the allegations in reference to her enfeebled state of mind and body, she charges that while she was upon her sick-bed Johnson, the priest, and Schwartz and his wife entered her room, and by threats and promises succeeded in overpowering her, and thereupon the priest proceeded to marry her to Johnson against her will; that thereupon, through the influence of the priest, and because she would not live with Johnson as his wife, they conspired together and caused her to be sent to the Work house in Louisville, and then to the Insane Asylum, at Lexington, and subsequently to the asylum at Anchorage, Ky., confining her in those institutions for a space of two years and seven months. She denies that she was insane, or had any symptoms of insanity, but claims that the confinement was wholly the result of a conspiracy of the priest, together with others, upon her life and happiness. She avers that she had been unjustly confined, has lost her time and labor and health, and has suffered great anguish of mind and body, to the extent of $10,000, for which she asks judgment. The Cincinnati *Gazette* says that from the well-known character of the priest, Father Driscoll, of St. Xavier Church, it is very difficult to believe that he would be guilty of such acts of injustice. One would more readily believe that the charges were the offspring of a diseased mind.

EARTHQUAKES IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

The Upper Columbia is still the scene of earthquake shocks. A traveler, who has recently visited Lake Chelan, tells a Walla Walla paper of a mountain that is continually sending forth a doleful and ominous noise; of cliffs shaken; of great rents and fissures in the mountains; of tall pine trees sunk where they grew, leaving but a short piece of the top to mark the place; of the throwing up of the lake water 100 and 200 feet; of sulphurous odors that at times impregnate the entire atmosphere for miles around; of the death of all the young Indians and the fright of the old ones. The mountain above referred to is regarded as the centre whence originated the earthquake that passed over the Territory in December, 1872, and which has been in commotion since that time.

TAXATION OF MINISTERS.

The Assessors of Utica corresponded with Controller Hopkins on the subject of the exemption of the property of clergymen from taxation, and the point on which he was addressed was replied to by him as follows:

"None but ministers of the Gospel are entitled to exemption from taxation, as stated in the within circular. Unless the person claiming exemption is regularly ordained, has a regular charge, and follows preaching as a profession, he is not entitled to exemption. Persons engaged in secular pursuits, although they may occasionally preach the gospel, are not entitled to exemption."

On the receipt of this intelligence the Assessors determined to exclude from the exempt list all not regularly ordained, and who practice preaching as a profession.

A BOY'S PARDONABLE MISTAKE.

The Lawrence (Mass.) *American* tells the following story about one of the little fellows: "In a town not a hundred miles away, where even the children are popularly supposed to be well versed in theological matters, a genial Professor has a bright boy of four years, whose only experience in church-going was where the service was in the Congregational form. A few Sabbaths since a relative was to preach in the Episcopal church, and the Professor permitted the child to accompany him there. All went on decorously until the Rector, in his white robes, presented himself, when the little fellow, with a tug at his sleeve, very nearly upset the Professor's gravity, by wonderingly exclaiming, 'Papa, does Uncle Joseph sleep here?'"

SUMMER TRAVEL.

SWAMPSCOTT, MASSACHUSETTS.

A DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RESORT—LIFE BY THE SEA—MARBLEHEAD, NAHANT, AND LYNN BEACH.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Thursday, Aug. 20, 1874.

Our last letter was written from the woody heights of the Catskills. But now the whispering of the wind through the pine trees, and the roar of the wild cascade, are exchanged for the salt air of old ocean and the eternal music of the breakers on the shelving beach. If the question were put to us, which we preferred, the mountains or the sea-shore, the sentiments expressed in our reply, we think, would be somewhat those of the doubly-enamored youth who could be sufficiently happy with either, "were t'other dear charmer away." There is no fairer piece of coast along the Atlantic sea-board than that which delights our eyes to-day. To get some idea of the whole, perhaps, we cannot do better than take our position upon "Red Rock" a rugged point projecting a considerable distance into the broad expanse of Nahant Bay, the coloring of whose rough surface is quite sufficiently marked to warrant the name. Here the quick-succeeding billows unceasingly break, dashing higher and higher as the tide comes in, and crawling further and further down the slimy rocks as it ebbs; and fresh in our faces blows the cool breeze from the foam of the sea, whose "countless ripplings of laughter" sparkle so brightly in the sunshine before us. Directly behind us, and reaching for a mile along the shore, is a beautiful grassy terrace, down to which slope the smooth lawns of the elegant country seats of Ocean street, Lynn. The residences themselves are of the most varied styles of architecture, many of them embowered in trees and wildernesses of shrubbery. On the one hand lies Swampscott—with its gently-sloping hills crowded with airy cottages, its rocky shore, and fleet of fishing-smacks—stretching away toward Phillips' Point on the extreme left. Here the most prominent object of notice is the handsome Lincoln House, with its broad verandas and flag-crowned cupola. On the other hand is Lynn Beach, one of the finest beaches in the world; which, running out into the sea, connects Nahant, said to have been formerly an island, with the mainland. Groups of merry bathers sport in the surf, and behind the rows of bathing-houses lies Lynn Harbor, with the Chelsea hills beyond; just over which one can distinguish the shaft of Bunker Hill monument and the spires and smoke of Boston. Further out are the heights of Dorchester, Quincy, and Hull, on the south shore of Boston Harbor, in the distance; and then comes rock-bound Nahant, dotted with picturesque villas. Immediately in front of us "Egg Rock," solitary and grand, rises out of the sea; and beyond stretches the illimitable expanse of ocean, flecked here and there by snowy sails, or perchance some stately steamer; while upon the far horizon you can just make out the light-house at Minot's Ledge, twenty miles away.

The drives in this vicinity are a source of perpetual delight; the roads are so smooth and hard, and the scenery so exquisitely diversified. To-day we will try one that has only been opened to the public during the past year—that along the shore to Marblehead Neck. The old Marblehead road is so far inland that the ocean cannot be seen at all from it. As we drive around Phillips' Point let us stop for a moment to enjoy the beauty of the scene from the piazza of the Lincoln House, which is charmingly situated, and filled with a remarkably lively company of summer guests. After leaving the Lincoln House we pass the Ocean House, and some distance beyond come to the new road along the shore already alluded to. The ocean view is sometimes obstructed by intervening hills or woods, but again and again bursts out upon one all the more beautiful for having been temporarily hidden. The branch railway recently opened to Marblehead is rapidly bringing this fine and hitherto almost unknown shore into the popularity it deserves. In the course of a mile or two we reach the Hotel Preston, an elegant building erected last year, and considerably enlarged for the present season, which stands high above the main road, but is easily accessible by a pleasant winding ascent. The position of the house is really one of the finest in this whole region. The bluff reminds one of that at Long Branch, but is considerably higher, affording a view of surpassing beauty and immense extent.

What a picture is that which lies before us. To the north the view is cut off by the rocky point of Marblehead Neck, but southward it seems illimitable. We are just on a line with Egg Rock and the furthest point of Nahant, but beyond that, in the far distance, stretches the shore of Plymouth County for miles and miles, till it seems that we can almost see Cape Cod itself. It is an afternoon to make one think of old George Herbert's line about the earth and sky; but here it is the bridal of sea and sky. The ocean is "deeply" and "beautifully," but not "darkly" blue. Its color is a wondrous sapphire, much rarer than the darker shades, the reflex of the unclouded vault above. The air is exquisitely clear, for we have had a north-easter lately. But the Summer sea tells no story of storm or destruction to-day. Growing more and more calm as the evening draws on apace it breathes only a spirit of Sabbath-like peace and an infinite content. But we must continue our ride. A short distance beyond is the older Clifton House, surrounded by beautiful grounds, though its position is not so commanding; and at length we reach the causeway which connects Marblehead Neck with the mainland. On one side lies Marblehead Harbor, one of the finest along the coast, where the largest vessels can ride, and on the other the open sea. The road is now completed entirely around the peninsula, as at Nahant, and affords many grand points of observation. The view from the eastern extremity is the most extensive that we have yet met with. In addition to the long reach of the southern shore that we have before seen, a new and superb prospect to the north is now opened up. Here is Beverly, with its new reservoir high among the hills, and the pleasant-looking beach and bluff of Beverly Farms, and Manchester and, further on, Gloucester, and last of all, Cape Ann, the northern boundary of Massachusetts Bay. Almost at our feet runs Lowell Island with its huge masses of rocks and its great hotel; and further out in mid-ocean lies "Half-way," the counterpart of Egg Rock in appearance. This part of the neck is quite lively with Summer residents. Most of the land is owned by a company, and divided up into building-lots, and several majestic avenues already laid out tell what the place will be some of these days. As yet the cottages, with a few exceptions, are of the most primitive description, and no doubt the people who pass the Summer here lead a very jolly and free-and-easy life. Coming a little further round we get a charming view of the quiet harbor, where are anchored quite a fleet of graceful yachts, and just across it the quaint old town of Marblehead, to which Fort Seward, a substantial and beautifully-sodded earthwork, commanding the port, adds a still greater picturesqueness. Marblehead, the former rival of Boston, and so often described by tourists, is well worth a visit. As it is one of the oldest towns in the country, it is also one of the most remarkable in many ways. Here are a number of very odd and ancient dwellings, and the old church-yard is said to be quite rich in curious epitaphs. The peculiar Marblehead dialect, so distinct from every known tongue, is still occasionally heard among the older natives, and the Marblehead boys still persist in "rocking" the carriages of strangers, as they call assailing them with stones. But railroads and other modern improvements are changing even Marblehead.

Last evening our drive was to Nahant. The ride along Ocean street, on a road filled with stylish equipages and bordered by many beautiful places, makes a pleasant prelude to the excursion. Here were formerly the residences of Prescott, the historian, and Mrs. Gen. Lander; and the Turkish Consul at Boston still owns one of the finest of these country seats. At the Lynn Beach quite an extensive encampment of Indians, with the usual array of basket and bead work on exhibition, attracted our attention; and then driving rapidly over the long neck of land between Lynn Harbor and the bay, we crossed the ridge of "Little Nahant," and at length came to Nahant proper. Our first stopping place was at the famous Maolis Gardens, whose most remarkable feature is the pool of the same name, a large basin right down among the rocks on the shore, which is supplied by a spring of delightfully cold water. The origin of the name of "Maolis" will be seen by spelling the word backward. Dancing platforms, swings, Punch and Judy shows, a den occupied by two comical bruins, and other sources of amusement, besides the beautiful panorama here spread out by nature, offer manifold attractions to excursion parties from the city. The people who come here are evidently bent on having a good time, but, judging from their actions, one would hardly suppose that Nahant was the resort of the most refined and cultivated circles of Boston. The rest of the peninsula, however, bears a very different character from Maolis Gardens.

Pursuing our way along the north shore we soon came to the residence of the late Prof. Agassiz, almost directly in front of which is the renowned "Spouting Horn." The Horn did not seem accommodating on this occasion, but is said to spout in great perfection when there is an easterly gale blowing.

Not far from here we saw a beautiful little cove, with fine shelving beach, shut in by immense rocks curved in horseshoe form, within which some very skillful lady swimmers were disporting themselves. Next we came to the grounds of the great hotel burned here a number of years since. Two elegant private residences have been built on them since the occasion of our last visit, and while driving through them is now forbidden, a foot-path has been kindly fenced in for the accommodation of the public that leads directly to the grand cliffs, which are the crowning glory of Nahant. The impression they leave upon the mind remains a lifetime, and never have we seen anything of the kind which at all compares with them. All around this majestic headland the mighty rocks are piled in endless confusion; and grandest of all is the great "Pulpit Rock," which raises its huge form, all seamed and scarred by the storms of ages till it appears as if written over with mystic hieroglyphics, out of the seething cauldron of the waves; while to its base cling myriads of shell-fish and bunches of long, green sea-weed waving gracefully in the tide. Near Pulpit Rock is a terrific chasm between two great ledges, and this is spanned by a remarkable natural bridge of rock, beneath which you look down the yawning gulf to the boiling waters below. Gloriously the waves dash up against these impregnable fortresses of nature and, baffled by their sturdy strength, fret and rage till they lash themselves to foam upon their jutting crags. But how infinitely more grand it must be here after some tremendous storm, when, as "deep calleth unto deep," the mountain-like billows furiously break with the sound of many thunders, and the clouds of feathery spray are tossed a hundred feet above the highest cliffs. Now, all around us stretches the unbounded expanse of the vasty deep,

"The sea, the sea, the open sea,
The blue, the fresh, the ever free."

It was with great reluctance that we tore ourselves from so grand a scene, and resumed our drive, this time keeping along the southern shore. Here is the steam-boat landing, and a very beautiful sail it is from Boston, among the many islands of the harbor and over the fresh-blowing sea, to Nahant. The Captain of the steam-boat usually gets up a whale or two during the season for the benefit of his passengers, but we have not heard of any having been seen this year as yet. Along this shore are the residences of Longfellow and Amos Lawrence, and not far from them is the well-known "Swallow's Cave," said to be seventy feet in depth, though we have not had the opportunity of testing it. At length we arrived at the "Relay House," just as the sun was sinking in splendor behind the western hills. After a jolly fish supper, such as these Yankees only know how to set out, we commenced our homeward ride in the beautiful moon-light, and in due time arrived safely at home, only regretting that so delightful a trip was over.

THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA.

CRITICAL OBSERVATIONS ON OTHER ENCYCLOPÆDIAS.

Mr. Edmund Beckett, in a communication to the London *Times*, says:

Now that the strife of tongues at Westminster has ceased, perhaps you may find room for a few remarks on a subject of some literary importance to the public for a good many years to come; I mean the compilation of a new edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, which you announced lately. Criticism will be useless when it is done, and the criticisms of twenty years ago are probably forgotten now; therefore, this seems the time to notice the deficiencies of all the previous publications of this kind, in the hope of preventing them in the new one. Very likely there may be others besides those which have occurred to me, and it will be well if other people notice them.

As I wrote a few articles in the last edition myself, I ought to be prejudiced in favor of the *Britannica*. Nevertheless, I must say that, allowing for the difference of date, and the fact that time tells quickly on Cyclopædias, *Rees'* was, on the whole, the best of them all. I have sometimes found information there which I have sought for in vain in all the later ones. The *Metropolitana*, though it was announced with great parade, was a notorious failure in all but the treatises on a few great subjects contained in a separate group of volumes, which alone have any value. The *Londinensis* is out of date now, and never had any great reputation. The *British*, which was a revised edition of the *Penny*, is generally good, within the limits which it adopted, and more comprehensive than any except *Rees'*. The smaller ones are a different class of book altogether.

The last edition of the *Britannica* contained some excellent treatises and biographies; and generally the higher parts of it were very well done, though there was rather too much disposition to patch up old articles with corrections and appendixes where new ones ought to have been written. But the highest subjects are those for which Encyclopædias are least wanted, because they are always having books written upon them, to which students will resort for the latest information, or for more than any Encyclopædia has room for. The subjects which are not important or large enough to have books written on them are those which require most careful treatment in an Encyclopædia; and, unfortunately, they get it least, are treated most superficially, or else have only just as much said about them as every person of good education knows already. In fact, those articles are too often manifestly written by persons who had no special knowledge of that subject, and therefore could give no special information about it.

Then, going a step lower, there is a still larger class of nouns substantive which require rather more explanation or notice than the best dictionaries can afford them, and which the Encyclopædia-makers consider altogether "below the dignity of history." They should remember what Macaulay said in the introduction to his *History*:

"It will be my endeavor * * * not to pass by with neglect even the revolutions which have taken place in dress, furniture, repasts, and public amusements. I shall cheerfully bear the reproach of having descended below the dignity of history if I can succeed in placing before the English of the nineteenth century a true picture of the life of their ancestors."

And I think he somewhere else speaks more strongly of the loss we have sustained through contemporary writers not condescending to describe what some book calls the "common things" of their time. From half a dozen lines to a column in an Encyclopædia would rescue many things from oblivion hereafter, and give clearer ideas of them now than many people have or can acquire from any books they know of.

Every subject should be treated of in its proper place, and not be referred to some later letter of the alphabet because the article was not ready. The chances are that it will not be treated as fully as it ought under some head not properly its own. I need hardly say that brevity of style ought to be enforced by the editor wherever it is needed. Theories which are fairly probable, though not received by the majority or the most eminent of those who are concerned with them, ought generally to be written on by those who believe them, not by those who do not; not because one will be more impartial than the other, but because those who believe a theory are sure to understand it better than those who disbelieve it, and only care to know enough to be able to discredit it.

It is doubtless impossible for any editor or editors (and no man can now be qualified to edit or judge of all the articles in an Encyclopædia) to know who are the best people to apply to for articles on the minor subjects. It would surely be worth while for the publishers to invite contributions publicly, with some kind of evidence of the qualifications of the contributors who offer themselves.

Perhaps it will be said that these additions would increase the size and cost of the book beyond what the publishers contemplate. But that is only saying that a complete Encyclopædia is larger than an incomplete one. No subscriber will give it up because he finds it gives even better information than he expected. It is remarkable that *Rees'*, though the oldest of these which still have any value, is the largest, notwithstanding some subjects have been almost created, and others enormously expanded, since his time.

These are the only suggestions which occur to me toward making the new *Encyclopædia Britannica* the best that we have ever had.

MORE RAIDS ON LOTTERY DEALERS.

Officer Cuff, of the Seventeenth Precinct, yesterday arrested Charles Bower, of No. 439 East Eleventh street, and Frederick Williams, of No. 337 East Tenth street, and charged them with keeping policy-shops at their respective addresses.

Officer Van Ranst, of the Tenth Precinct, also made a raid on No. 176 Essex street, where he arrested Jacob Bendone on a similar charge. The three prisoners were put under $1,000 bail each by Justice Kasmire, at Essex Market Police Court yesterday. Lizzie Weston, of No. 156 Wooster street, entered the lottery-shop of Martin Mackay, No. 81½ Thompson street, and invested ten cents in a lottery-ticket, expecting to make at least a ten-dollar bill. Her dream about a lucky number not proving correct, she procured the arrest of Mackay by Officer Crook. At the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, Justice Morgan held the dealer in $1,000 bail.

SAILORS' TROUBLES.

THE CASE OF THE BRITISH SHIP JOWARWAR.

At 4 P. M. yesterday the naval court convened by order of the Consul General for Great Britain at this port, assembled to pronounce its decision in the case of the crew of the British ship Jowarwar against its commander, Capt. Davis. It appears that the ship arrived at this port on Monday last, 141 days from Calcutta, with merchandise consigned to C. L. Wright & Co. The ship was manned by a crew of Lascars, under the leadership of a "Surang," or Superintendent, four Quarter-masters, who are Spaniards, and the usual number of mates, who are Englishmen. On the arrival of the ship the crew, through Ex-Judge Troy, of Brooklyn, entered a complaint before the British Consul General that during the entire voyage they had been deprived of suitable provisions; that the provisions furnished were poor in quality and short in quantity; that when the members of the crew were ill they were not supplied with medicines, and that they were unnecessarily and cruelly beaten. The crew demanded satisfaction, asked to be paid off, and refused to proceed on the voyage from this port to Liverpool unless the Captain of the ship was replaced by some other man.

In compliance with the English maritime law the Consul General, Mr. Archibald, called a naval court to investigate the charges. The code provides that the court shall be composed of the British Consul, the commanding officers of the British men-of-war in port, if possible, and one or more merchant service Captains. In the absence of a British war vessel, the court was composed of the Consul General, Capt. Leech, of the steam-ship City of Brussels; Capt. Craig, of the steam-ship Ethiopia, and one of the firm of Henderson Brothers, ship-masters. The court, having been in almost continuous session for two days, assembled yesterday in the Consul General's office to complete its labors. Three hours before the court opened the busy operators on Wall street were astonished by a procession of Lascars, who strode solemnly up Wall street, and halted in front of the Custom-house. The procession was headed by the "Surang," a tall, well-built, intelligent-looking man with a deep olive complexion and glittering black eyes. He was clad in white linen, wore a navy belt, and carried a silver whistle. He was followed by half-a-dozen shipmates wearing blue flannel shirts and pants, fez cap, and bright-colored sashes. Some of the others, numbering about fifty, were red caps embroidered with gold cord. Here and there were seen turbans of colored cloths. None of the men exhibited knives. Many were without shoes. They seemed, with two exceptions, in good health, and evidently had not been starved. Crowds of curious spectators gathered about them, but as the sailors could not speak English the surrounding crowd could gather but little information. At 4 P. M. they marched to Bowling Green, and then entered the office of the Consul. The members of the court were seated at a table beside the Consul General, on one side of the room. On the opposite side were Captain Davis, commander of the ship, and the members of the firm of C. L. Wright & Co., agents of the ship. In the centre of the room, seated, was the interpreter. The Lascars, headed by the tall "Surang," marched into the room and remained standing, listening to the reading of the verdict, but not comprehending a word, until after the reading, when it was explained by the interpreter. The court held that the charge of not issuing sufficient provisions was not supported by the evidence of the men. They complained that the beef given to them was not fit for dogs to eat; yet they had eaten it, and none had been produced in court. Also, the complaint said, the fish (dry-salted) was deficient in quantity. It was acknowledged that the chief food of Lascars is rice, and that the beef and fish were issued as extras. The only complaint in reference to the rice was that it was not well cooked. The Captain had explained that the Lascars had their own cooks, and, being Mohammedans, would not allow a Christian to approach their cooking kettles, considering such an act as sacrilegious. The complaint that the potatoes were not good was sustained by the court, as it was agreed that the vegetable would deteriorate on such a long voyage. It was in evidence that the beef was prime pickled beef, put up in Calcutta. The Captain had admitted that when the men came to his cabin with their dishes of rice and told him it was not properly cooked, that he believed the movement was the commencement of a mutiny, and that he had arrested three of the leaders and whipped them with a rope-end. The court censured that act, and held that it was the duty of the Captain to send for the cooks, and if they were in fault to punish them. The matter of the flogging of the three men having been proved, the court ordered their discharge from the ship, that their wages be paid to them, and that they should be sent back to Calcutta at the expense of the ship. The Captain was directed to send the sick men, three in all, to the Seamen's Hospital, and permits were issued immediately. The remainder of the crew were directed to return on board of the ship, and to proceed with it to Liverpool, under the assurance of the Consul General that a full supply of provisions, passed by a Board of Inspectors, to be appointed by the Consul General, should be placed on board; that the crew should be well treated on the voyage; and that if they were at all dissatisfied on their arrival at Liverpool, the entire matter would be investigated by the Board of Trade, to whom the full evidence taken here would be sent.

The men exhibited reluctance to return for duty, some saying that they would stay here and fight for their claims. The Consul General asked, "If the Captain had consented to give your discharges here, would these charges have been made?" The "Surang" raised his hand and all answered "No." It seems to the Officers of the court that the men have been urged to take the action reported by ship-runners and others who want to reship them here and obtain their advances. In Liverpool there are homes for the Lascars under the management of Superintendents. Here the men must become the prey of sailor boarding-house keepers. If the men refuse to sail in the ship they cannot be treated as deserters, for Great Britain has no consular convention with this country covering deserters from the merchant or naval service. But if the men leave the ship they forfeit all wages earned or to be earned, and also forfeit their clothing, except enough to decently cover them.

BOXING WITH GLOVES A BREACH OF THE PEACE.

A recent copy of the London *Daily Telegraph* has the following:

"Athletes and muscular Christians generally will do well to ponder the decision given by a British jury in the case of 'Statham vs. Wheeler,' tried a few days ago before Mr. Justice Archibald. The facts of the case were briefly these: A couple of champions of the noble art of self-defense were backed to 'fight' each other with gloves, the fight to continue till one or the other of the combatants should fail to come up to time, and the victor to draw the stakes. While this trial of skill was proceeding, the Police broke into the room by force, and handcuffed and carried off the principals, the seconds, and several assistants, of whom there were about 150 who had paid ten shillings each for admission. One of the gentlemen thus summarily seized and led through the street brought an action for false imprisonment and assault. The 'declaration' or statement of the plaintiff's case practically amounted to this, that the fight, being with gloves, was not a breach of the peace, but a mere friendly trial of strength, skill, and endurance, such as a boat race, with which the Police had no right to interfere; and that, even if the Police had such a right, they had exceeded their duty by dragging the plaintiff handcuffed through the streets, instead of asking his name and address or taking him quietly to the station in a cab. Mr. Justice Archibald charged the jury that if the boxing practiced on this occasion was merely a friendly contest of skill and strength it was not a breach of the peace; but if it was a contest in which each party was to inflict on the other as much injury as possible, subject to its rules and conditions, and until one or the other was unable or unwilling to continue it longer, either from injury or exhaustion, it was a breach of the peace, and unlawful; and it was also unlawful if the combat was likely to give rise to an evil spirit of hostility and to bring about a breach of the peace. Upon the other point he left it to the jury to say whether or not, supposing an arrest to have been justifiable on the ground of a breach of the peace having been committed, the defendant had done anything in excess of what was reasonably necessary under the circumstances for the purpose of securing his prisoners. Thus advised, the jury found at once that the fight had amounted to a breach of the peace, but that the Police had been guilty of 'excess in effecting the arrest.' Prize-fighting in small gloves is a species of brutality little, if at all, superior to the old broad-sword play, and as widely different from genuine boxing as was broad-sword play itself from fencing. It is matter of congratulation that juries should take this view, and the patrons of the sport will do well to reflect in future upon the risk they run of being indicted."

EFFECTS OF THE HEAT ON THE CROPS IN ARKANSAS.

A letter from Little Rock, Ark., dated Aug. 15, in referring to the extreme heat and the unfavorable prospects of the corn and cotton crops, says: "I think I have never in my life experienced such a long spell of continued hot weather as we have had here lately. Even in my sitting-room, which is comparatively a cool place, the thermometer, on four consecutive days, went up to 104°; by 9 o'clock at night it had only cooled to 100°, and did not fall below 92° all night. To be sure, there was a breeze, but it was a sirocco-like one; for, while the thermometer, in its accustomed place against the wall, over my desk, only showed 100°, it rose to 104° when hung up in the breeze at the window, though in the shade. This long-continued heat has played sad havoc with the corn in this section. I have just returned from a trip to Augusta, on the White River, and much of the immature corn is literally sun-dried—leaves, stalks, and all, are dried up and yellow—too far gone for any rain to help it. The cotton, too, is wilting down, although it is not much more than fairly in blossom. The planters say it will not make half a crop."

FISHERMEN'S STORIES.

AMATEUR SPORTSMEN'S EXPERIENCES ON THE CASCAPEDIA RIVER.

A Quebec correspondent of the Albany *Journal* gives a pleasant account of the experiences of Collector Arthur and friends in salmon fishing in the Cascapedia River. He writes:

On the morning of our second day on the river, all hands were ready for work. The several pools were properly divided; each resorted to the one to which he was assigned with high hopes and confident anticipations. And the result justified all that was hoped for. Gen. Arthur, as was proper, led in the score, although not in weight. Mr. Dun stood next, but Col. Pell had caught the champion fish. His first salmon weighed thirty-five pounds! It was a grand achievement, and he bore his honors and good luck with becoming meekness, although he had killed his fish in twenty minutes. This dispatch indicated extraordinary skill in a novice. No expert could have done better. Indeed, it is not once in a hundred times that a thirty-five pound salmon is brought to bay so promptly. I was content and happy with a single fish of twenty-four pounds as the result of my day's labor. Every new day brought new pleasures and an increase of fish; but no one caught more than five in any one day, and sometimes some one's count was nil. But every day brought with it some special excitement or adventure—some new incident or experience to break the monotony of the camp and to maintain the reputation of the sport as more attractive, inspiriting, and exciting than any other. Among them were these: The General had been fishing with but passable success when the monotony was broken by a leap which indicated greater weight and dimensions than anything with which he had yet been favored. With the promptness of an expert, he struck at the right moment, and with the exact force requisite to hook his fish strongly—a great art, which few salmon anglers ever acquire perfectly. Then followed a struggle which justified his estimate of the weight of the fish. For more than an hour, every known appliance was used in vain to bring him to gaff. He sulked, plunged, leaped, and rushed as impetuously at the end of the hour as during the first five minutes after he was hooked. He made no sign of surrender or weariness, and was in one of his worst tantrums when the reel clogged. Any one with less experience and persistency than the General would have "thrown up the sponge" at such a mishap. But he was equal to the emergency. The canoe was forced rapidly forward to the beach, which was fortunately unobstructed, the General leaped upon terra firma with the agility of an acrobat, and, after an active backward and forward movement of half an hour, manipulating his line with his hand, he bagged his game, saved his tackling, and brought to camp a thirty-four pound salmon. Not one angler in a thousand would have achieved such a victory, and he deserved the congratulations he received when the magnificent fish was formally spread out for inspection. And to this incident there is a moral. The reel which thus clogged at the most critical moment was made with special reference to extra heavy work, was warranted as superior to any reel which had ever found its way upon salmon waters, and cost a fabulous sum of money. But it was a delusion and a cheat—as worthless as tow string for a salmon line, and the cause of harsher words with more syllables than any reel that ever passed under my disgusted inspection. A reel that "ticks like a chronometer and moves like clock-work," is all very well in a show-case—to take in greenhorns and excite the admiration of gudgeons; but a reel with a rough and ready action and straight-forward movements, like a man with "no nonsense about him," is the reel for service. It was the last bit of work that fancy reel was called upon to do during our three weeks on the Cascapedia. Another incident, equally exciting, but resulting less fortunately, happened to the General upon another occasion. He had solidly hooked another large fish in a pool where large fish preeminently abound. He sulked persistently. For nearly two hours he remained as immovable as a rock. No strain which it was safe to impose upon the rod could move him. He simply wouldn't stir. Nothing is more provoking, and nothing more tires the patience of the most patient angler. The fatigue is even greater than when hooked to a fish that deems "action, action, action," quite as essential to liberty as the rhetorician declares the same qualities to be indispensable to effective oratory. The tension must be equally preserved, without a moment's relaxation, whatever moods the fish may assume or whatever freaks may move him. To be obliged to stand two hours thus pulling upon an immovable object, until every muscle in one's arms seems ready to come out in shreds, is about as wearisome a position as any angler can be placed in; and it would not be strange if, during some moments of this long tussle, he is inclined to the opinion that, after all, it may be true, as the cynic hath said, that angling is an exercise which requires a rod and line with a worm at one end and a fool at the other. But even such a struggle has its compensations, and every true angler would gladly bear even tenfold the fatigue involved in such labor rather than surrender one iota of the intensely pleasurable excitement he derives from it. But as there is an end to all things so there is an end to salmon's sulks. When well nigh weary to exhaustion, and when almost ready to make the effort to force him from his hole if every inch of rod and tackle should be smashed in the effort, the patient angler found the fish rushing as madly as he before had sulked. More than 200 feet of line went out of the reel in a flash; and it became now even harder to stop than it was before to start him. Rush followed rush in such quick succession that scarcely a yard of line remained in reserve. The only hope was in the equally rapid movement of the canoe. The boatmen were as eager and excited as the fisherman, and whatever muscle could accomplish was done. It was a race for life on the one hand and for conquest on the other. In a moment the pool was left far back in the distance. Now one rapid and now another was passed. Shallows were avoided, and rocks were shunned with a skill which was as marvelous as the wonderful strength and vitality of the fish. A full mile had been thus gone over with lightning-like velocity. The General had not for a moment lost either his head or his feet. The line was held with an even hand, and the signs indicated a speedy triumph of mind over matter and skill over brute force, when (may stale fish be his diet for a fortnight!) one of the men, by a wrong movement of his paddle, sent the canoe directly beneath an overhanging tree, which compelled the General to lower the tip of his rod, of which the fish took instant advantage, snapped the leader, and was off, leaving behind him a cascade of foam, and followed by "a blue streak." Such an issue of a hard fight is a terrible test to one's patience, and when his leaderless line came back upon him, limp and empty as a stale joke, if the General had simply said, "Boys, go to camp," he would have proved himself more than mortal. If he uttered any other sentence the angel's tear which fell upon the hastily-spoken word of Uncle Toby no doubt blotted out all that was superfluous and unseemly.

TURKISH MATRIMONIAL TROUBLES.

A letter from Constantinople to the Montreal *Gazette*, written on the 25th of July last, says:

"A great scandal is at this moment the common theme of conversation in both native and European society. The wife of Halil Scherif Pasha, *née* Princess Nazli of Egypt, niece of the Khédive, and daughter of the Mustapha Fazyl Pasha, has just separated herself from her husband, after a short married life of fourteen months. This beautiful and accomplished lady is one of the very few Turkish women who have received a good education. Brought up in the society of a most accomplished English lady, she is thoroughly conversant with English and French, speaking both languages fluently, and possessing a very respectable knowledge of the literature of the two great Western nations. She is, besides, a good musician, and altogether a clever woman. Her father, like all the descendants of the great Mehemet Ali of Egypt, is a most enlightened man, and has given his three daughters a thoroughly European education. But behold the result! This lady is too intelligent for a purely Mussulman husband— too delicately-minded to be merely the chief of a harem. And the marriage which, it was trumpeted abroad, would have an immense influence on Turkish female society, has in so short a time come to naught. Very lately the Princess dined with Lady Elliot, the wife of the British Ambassador, at the British Embassy, the first Mussulman woman who had ever entered and dined there. Her influence, joined to that of her sisters and a few other Turkish ladies, was really having a most beneficial effect on the domestic life of many of the higher Turkish families, when unfortunately all has been rudely withered in the bud, for her husband's conduct (although he is Turkish Minister for Foreign affairs, and has passed much of his time in Paris,) became so bad that human nature could endure no more, her sense of propriety being offended every day. It was impossible for an intelligent, pure-minded woman to live longer with him, and she was compelled to return to her father's house, where she now lies dangerously ill. Her father, as well as her uncle, are dreadfully scandalized, and for this reason the latter did not come to Constantinople lately, as has always been his custom at the Sultan's fête. No doubt steps will be taken in some way or other to punish an individual whom they imagined they were honoring by their alliance. The mother of the Khédive, with a great retinue, came last week to Constantinople from Egypt, and her grand-daughter, ill as she was, went to throw herself at her feet demanding justice at her hands. As this old lady is a personage by no means lacking in intelligence, and has, besides, the reputation of being rather revengeful, she will doubtless use all her influence at the Imperial Court, which is very great, to bring about a change in the life of her grand-daughter's late husband, the latter having already taken unto himself another wife, and added generally to the increase of his already ample harem."

A CONVERTED CONVICT.

Hezekiah Scott, who was pardoned from the Maryland Penitentiary about the first of last June, is a Delawarean, whose prison life, it is believed, has wrought an entire change in him. The Wilmington (Del.) *Commercial* says: "Six or seven years ago he was leader of a gang of thieves gathered from the region lying on both sides of the State line between Delaware and Maryland, and by his frequent predatory excursions became famous throughout all the country where his operations were conducted. Finally he was detected in the robbery of the [illegible] tried in the Circuit Court for Caroline County, and sentenced to the Maryland Penitentiary [illegible]

[illegible] which he did, and located in the neighborhood of his early home in Kent County, Delaware. He is now preaching around in country churches."

A BUFFALO HUNT IN CONNECTICUT.

A buffalo, which has been roaming at will through the upper portion of Fairfield County, Conn., for the past few months, was shot near Brookfield on the 18th inst. The animal was seen last Tuesday evening, and early Wednesday morning showed himself in the fields just north of the residence of Mr. Booth Jackson, smashing down the fences as he went along, and frightening the milk men, milk maids, and all the cattle that sighted him. It was soon noised among the residents of the town that rare game was at hand, and Mr. Samuel Ward and Eli Hedden started after it. Ward arrived with a good shot gun, and Hedden with an excellent rifle. Very soon the game was seen, and Hedden planted a well-directed bullet just back of the fore shoulder. This surprised the buffalo greatly. He roared, kicked, jumped, and made a lively gait for a piece of woods a short distance off, his pursuers following briskly, Hedden planting a bullet every opportunity. The animal now concluded to show fight, and turned on his enemies, which sudden action on his part caused Ward to "shin it" up a friendly apple-tree, while Hedden waited until the animal came within short range, and then let drive another bullet, and looked around for a high retreat. That shot was a bad one for Mr. Buffalo. He suddenly stopped for a moment, then started off in an opposite direction, when, after going a short distance, he fell, and another bullet finished him, Ward arriving in time to rattle the animal's pate with buckshot ere the last groan was uttered. On examination the animal proved to be a full-grown bison, and would weigh about 1,500 pounds. The hair on his head and a portion of the neck was long, black, and bushy, but from the fore-shoulder to the tail the hair was gone.

A BASE INGRATE.

A short time ago, a boy about nineteen years of age, appeared at the residence of a gentleman in Chambersburg, Penn., complaining that he was sick. The kind-hearted gentleman took him in and provided for him. He remained in the family several weeks, and received medical aid and every attention possible. He was visited by numerous persons from time to time, who all seemed to take a deep interest in him. He had every appearance of being a gentle youth, of excellent character, and on this account excited the sympathies of many of the well-meaning citizens of Chambersburg. He was soon enabled to walk about, and one day intimated that he would like to see the State-house. He said if his kind friend and protector would loan him his best coat he would walk up to the State-house. This was promptly acceded to, and the young man started on his visit. But that was the last ever seen of him.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

In the matter &c. Hand Pegging Machine Company.—Denied. Order correct.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Donohue.

Potter vs. Coulter.—Memorandum.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Shea et al. vs. Larkin et al.—Motion denied; costs to abide event.

MARINE COURT—PART I.

Before Judge McAdam and a Jury.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS FOR ASSAULT ON THE HIGH SEAS.

Antonio Silver vs. Joseph Irving.—This suit was brought to recover $1,000 damages for an assault alleged to have been committed by defendant on plaintiff, on board the ship Kingdom of Fife, while sailing in the Bay of Biscay. The story of plaintiff, who was a seaman on board the vessel, was to the effect that the Captain (defendant) ordered him to go below, and, as he was going, struck him several blows on the head and face with a rope, and as he reached the lower deck hurled a piece of iron grating after him, which struck him on the head and felled him. The defendant denied the circumstances as stated by plaintiff, and alleged that the only force used against plaintiff was to push him from the wheel and take charge of it himself. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $500 damages.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 21, 1874.

There was a small trade in Beeves on yesterday forenoon, and again to-day trade was both small and slow. Prices ranged from 7c.@13c. ₱ lb., weights from 5 cwt. to 8 cwt. Spanish Cattle sold by the head at $32 ₱ head, several lots of same now held being quite unsalable. Milch Cows slow at our last quotations. Veals moderately in demand from 6c.@9¼c. ₱ lb., gross. Calves also in moderate demand at $7 ₱ head. Sheep very slow from 4½c.@6¼c. ₱ lb. Lambs still more slow of sale from 6½c.@7½c. ₱ lb. Live Hogs not quoted. City Dressed grass-fed 8½c.@9c. ₱ lb.; City Dressed corn-fed, 9c.@9½c. ₱ lb.

SALES.

At Harsimus Cove—S. Schuster sold for Morris, Waixels & Co. 40 Cherokee Steers at 7c. ₱ lb., weight 5 cwt. Martin Fuller & Co. sold for J. C. Dicks 17 common Virginia Steers at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt., strong; held on sale, 40 Cherokee Steers. W. B. Gillett sold on commission 18 Cherokee Steers, fed in Missouri, at 9¼c. ₱ lb., weight 5 cwt.; 36 common Missouri Steers, from 10c.@10½c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 36 coarse Indiana Steers, from 10c.@11c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. Coney & McPherson sold for J. Tidesmon 10 common Kentucky Steers, from 9½c.@11c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. Judd & Buckingham sold 90 Lambs, weight 5,290 lbs., at 6½c. ₱ lb.; 27 Sheep, weight 3,030 lbs., at 5½c. ₱ lb. P. Kase & Sons sold 186 mixed Sheep and Lambs, weight 11,530 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 250 Lambs, weight 14,670 lbs., at 6½c. ₱ lb.; 478 Lambs, weight 26,990 lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb.; held on sale 3 cars of Kentucky Lambs.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market—Judd & Buckingham sold 234 Sheep, weight 19,410 lbs., at 4¾c. ₱ lb.; 20 Sheep, weight 2,080 lbs., at 5c. ₱ lb.; 215 Sheep, weight 17,640 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 202 Sheep, weight 16,890 lbs., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 420 Sheep, weight 34,880 lbs., at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 202 Sheep, weight 18,040 lbs., at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 207 Lambs, weight 11,980 lbs., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 188 State Lambs, weight 11,450 lbs., at $7 30 ₱ cwt.; 111 State Lambs, weight 7,160 lbs., at 7½c. ₱ lb.; 236 Canada Lambs, weight 14,590 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 64 Grass Calves at $7 37½ ₱ head.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—Hume & Elliott sold 3 Veals, weight 590 lbs., at 6½c. ₱ lb.; 8 Veals, weight 970 lbs., at 9c. ₱ lb.; 16 Veals, weight 1,840 lbs., at 9¼c. ₱ lb.; 14 grass Calves at $7 ₱ head; 21 Sheep, weight 1,810 lbs., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 7 Sheep, weight 640 lbs., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 19 Sheep, weight 1,600 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 16 Sheep, weight 1,550 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 134 Lambs, weight 8,490 lbs., at 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 251 Lambs, weight 16,570 lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb. J. Kirby sold 5 Sheep, weight 540 lbs., at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 56 Lambs, weight 3,770 lbs., at 7½c. ₱ lb.; 1 Veal, weight 270 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove for yesterday and to-day: 1,248 head of horned Cattle, 4,073 Sheep and Lambs, 1,744 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth Street Sheep Market for yesterday and to-day: 3,384 Hogs, 87 Veals, 4,743 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for yesterday and to-day: 5,791 Sheep and Lambs, 215 Veals and Calves.

Fresh arrivals at Weehawken Yards on this forenoon: 34 cars of Horned Cattle, only a portion of the contents of which were sold off at noon.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Cattle—The receipts to-day were 1,156 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 11,010 head, or 648 cars, against 573 cars for the same time last week. No sales were reported. All fresh arrivals were through consignments. The yards are bare of stock. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts to-day were 3,800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 20,800 head, against 18,400 head for the same time last week. The market closed weak. No sales were reported. All fresh arrivals were shipped East in first hands; Canada Lambs, $6@$7; Canada Sheep, $4 50@$5 12½; Western Sheep, $4@$5 25. Hogs—The receipts to-day were 3,800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 20,800 head, against 18,400 head for the same time last week. The market was ¼c. lower on all grades; Michigan Hogs, $5 75@$6; Yorkers, $6@$6 50; Heavy Hogs, $7 25@$7 90.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Cattle—Receipts, 660 car-loads, or 11,220 head, being much larger than last week; average quality very poor; prices of the better grades, ⅛c. ₱ lb. better than last week. Sheep, ¼c. ₱ lb. lower, and selling for 3½c.@4½c. ₱ lb. for common to fair; 5½c.@6c. for good to extra. Lambs are ¼c.@½c. ₱ lb. off; trade dull at $2@$3 ₱ head for common to fair; 6c.@7c. ₱ lb. for fair to good; 7½c. ₱ lb. for extras. Milch Cows in poor demand; fair to good nominally $50@$65. Calves—Few received; small lots Veals sold at 7c.@7½c. ₱ lb.; grass-fed Calves, $5@$10 ₱ head; none here now; demand fair.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 21—12:30 P. M.—United States 10-40 Bonds, 104.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £150,000.

5 P. M.—Consols, 92⅜@92½ for money; 92½ for the account.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 21—United States 5-20 Bonds, 98¼ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Aug. 21—3 P. M.—Rentes quoted at 63f. 60c.

5 P. M.—Rentes closed at 63f. 67½c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 21—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is a shade easier; Middling Uplands, 8¼d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅜d.@8½d.; sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation. The receipts of the week have been 92,000 bales, of which 14,000 were American. The sales of the week have been 72,000 bales, of which 9,000 were taken for export and 6,000 for speculation. The actual exports were 12,000 bales. The stock in port is 910,000 bales, including 359,000 American. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 50,000 quarters, including 41,000 American.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The stock at sea bound for this port is 387,000 bales, of which 41,000 bales are American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable August, at 8⅛d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable August, at 8 5-16d.; sales of shipments of the new crop, on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, at 8⅛d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, at 8¼d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable August, at 8⅛d. Provisions—Lard, 62s. ₱ cwt. Pork, 76s. for new Mess. Breadstuffs—The market is heavy. Flour 23s. 6d.@25s. for Western Canal. California White Wheat average 10s. 9d.@11s. ₱ cental; do. Club, 11s. 4d.@12s. ₱ cental; Red Western Spring Wheat 9s. 2d.@10s. ₱ cental; Red Winter 10s. @10s. 6d. ₱ cental.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 5,200 bales were American.

5 P. M.—Provisions—Bacon—Long Clear Middles, 54s. 6d. ₱ cwt.; Short Clear Middles, 56s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Evening.—Common Rosin 6s. 6d.@7s. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Aug. 21—5 P. M.—Spirits of Petroleum, 9d. ₱ gallon.

Evening.—Linseed-oil, 27s. 6d.@27s. 9d. Spirits of Turpentine, 24s. 3d.@24s. 6d.

HAVANA, Aug. 21.—Spanish gold, 223@224; American, 225@226. Exchange in fair demand. On the United States, 60 days' currency, 107@108 premium; on London, 155@156 premium; on Paris, 126@128 premium. Freights—Loading at Havana for Falmouth and orders, [illegible]

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 21.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

500 Western Union... 77⅛	100 Erie........ 32¾
300 do.......b3. 77½	100 Rock Island..... 101⅞
900 do.......b3. 77⅝	100 do......b3. 102
100 do.......s3. 77⅜	200 do........ 102
300 do.......b3. 77⅜	200 do.......c. 102
700 do........ 77⅜	200 North-west. Pref. 57
400 do.......b3. 77¾	600 North-west.....b3. 39
200 do........ 77¾	500 do........ 38⅞
1000 Pacific Mail.... 47⅜	100 do.......c. 38⅞
300 do........ 47⅛	300 St. Paul........ 35⅜
500 do.......s3. 47⅛	100 do.......s3. 35½
500 do........ 47⅜	100 do.......c. 35½
100 Panama........ 112	400 Union Pac.....b3. 29¾
3000 Lake Shore...... 74⅛	800 do........ 29⅝
800 do.......s3. 74⅛	400 do.......b3. 29⅝
300 do.......b3. 74⅛	600 Ohio & Miss.... 24¾
200 do.......s5. 74⅛	200 do........ 24⅝
400 do.......c. 74⅛	200 Tol. & Wabash... 36⅝
900 do........ 74⅛	100 do......b5. 36⅝
1000 do.......s3. 74⅛	100 do......b3. 36⅛
500 do.......b3. 74⅛	200 do........ 36⅜
100 do........ 74⅛	100 do........ 36⅜
800 do.......b3. 74⅛	100 do......b3. 36⅜
200 N. Y. C. & H...s3. 102⅜	100 do........ 36⅜
200 do........ 102¾	100 do......b3. 36⅜
	100 do........ 36¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U.S. 6s,'81.R. 117⅜	$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.... 117⅞
12,000 U.S.5-20C.'64. 115⅞	25,000 U.S.5s.10-40C. 114
5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new.... 115⅞	10,000 do....... 114⅛
4,000 do....b. c. 115⅞	10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.....b3. 114⅛
11,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.... 116⅛	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Georgia 6s... 70	1500 Un. Pacific.b. c. 29⅝
4,000 N. Car. 6s, old, Jan. & July. 18½	200 do.....s3. 29⅝
3,000 Tenn.6s,e,x c. 57¾	200 do.....b3. 29¾
22,000 do....... 58	1400 do....... 29¾
3,000 C.,C.,C.& I. 1st. 101½	600 do.......s3. 29¾
10,000 N.J.C. Con.b.c. 102¼	100 do.......s3. 29⅝
6,000 C.R.I.&P.7s.c. 104½	1100 do....... 29⅜
1,000 Erie 1st..b. c. 104	100 do....... 29⅜
7,000 Ohio & M. 2d... 75	300 do.......s3. 29⅜
2,000 do....... 76½	1000 do....... 29⅜
2,000 C.P. Gold Bds. 90⅝	2500 do....... 29¼
2,000 Un. Pac. 1st.... 84⅞	400 do......s3. 29¼
3,000 U.Pac. 7s,L.Gt. 85	600 do......b3. 29⅜
15,000 Un.Pac.10s,In. 85	200 Panama..b.c. b3. 112
5,000 C. & N. W.Con. C.Gold B.b.c. 79¾	9 C., C., & I.... 66
1,000 Un. Pac. S. F.. 70	100 L.S.&M.S.b.c. b3. 74⅛
25 Bank of N. Amer. 90	300 do.......b3. 74⅜
200 Consol. Coal.... 45	700 do....... 74⅛
100 do.....b. c. 45½	100 do....... 74⅛
400 N. Y. C. &H.b. c. 102⅞	500 do......b3. 74⅛
50 do.......c. 102⅞	300 do......b3. 74⅛
50 do........ 102⅞	200 do....... 74⅜
300 do........ 102⅝	100 do......s3. 74⅛
400 Pac. Mail..b.c. s3. 47⅛	100 do....... 74⅛
200 do....... 47⅛	2300 do....... 74⅜
700 do....... 47¼	1500 do....... 74⅛
200 do........ 47⅛	60 do....... 74¼
100 do.....b3. 47¼	500 do......s3. 74⅜
200 do.....b3. 47⅜	600 do....... 74⅛
100 do.....c. 47¼	100 do......s3. 74¼
700 do.......c. 47¼	300 do.......b3. 74⅛
200 do.......s3. 47⅛	800 do....... 74¼
300 do....... 47⅛	200 do.......b4. 74⅛
200 do......s5. 47	100 do....... 74⅛
200 do....... 47⅛	100 do......b3. 74⅛
300 do....... 47	500 do....... 74¼
300 do....... 46⅞	100 do.......s3. 74⅛
200 do......s3. 46⅞	100 do.......s3. 74⅛
1200 do....... 47	400 do....... 74⅛
100 do......s3. 47	200 do......b3. 74¼
500 Western U. T.b.c. 77¼	100 do.......s3. 74⅛
200 do.....s3. 77⅜	100 Erie........b. c. 32⅝
100 do.....c. 77⅛	20 do....... 33
300 do.....b3. 77⅛	100 do....... 33
300 do....... 77¼	100 do....... 32¾
300 do.....b3. 77⅜	300 Harlem......b. c. 125½
1500 do....... 77⅜	400 Chi. & N.W.b. c. 39
1100 do....... 77¼	200 do....... 39⅛
100 do.....s3. 77¼	100 do.....b60. 39¼
800 do....... 77⅛	200 do.....b3. 39⅛
2200 do....... 77½	100 do.....s3. 38⅞
500 do....... 77½	200 do....... 38¾
800 do.....c. 77⅜	27 N. J. Central.b.c. 106¼
500 do....... 77⅝	10 Del., L. & W.b. c. 108½
300 do.....c. 77⅜	200 do....... 108
1000 do.....s3. 77¼	400 Chi. & R. I....b. c. 101⅞
500 do....... 77⅜	200 do.....b3. 102
200 do....... 77⅜	200 do....... 102½
1800 do.....s3. 77½	100 do.....s3. 102
600 do....... 77⅜	100 do....... 101¾
300 do.....b3. 77⅛	100 do....... 101¼
800 do....... 77⅛	200 Chi. & Alt....b. c. 104
600 do.....s3. 77	100 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b. c. 53½
300 do....... 77	100 C.,M.&St.P.b.c.s3. 35½
1800 do.....b3. 76⅞	200 do....... 35⅝
200 do.....b3. 76⅞	300 do....... 35⅝
200 do....... 77	400 do....... 35⅜
2100 do.....b3. 76⅞	100 do.....s3. 35⅜
500 do....... 77	100 do.....b3. 35⅜
200 do.....b5. 77	100 do....... 35⅜
1200 do....... 76⅞	100 Tol. & Wab..b. c. 36¼
400 do.....b3. 77	100 do.....s3. 36⅜
1500 do....... 77	100 do....... 36⅜
500 do....... 76⅞	200 do....... 36⅝
500 do....... 76⅞	200 do.....s3. 36⅝
100 do....... 76⅞	800 do....... 36¼
100 do.....b3. 76⅞	300 do....... 36¼
100 United States Ex. 67½	200 do....... 36¼
10 do....... 68	200 do.....b10. 36⅜
260 C.,C.& I.C.b.c. b3. 13½	200 do....... 36½
100 do....... 13⅜	100 do.....b3. 36¼
50 At. & Pac. Pf. b. c. 14½	78 N. Y., N. H. & H.. 130
50 do....... 14⅛	18 do....... 130¼
	100 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 24¾

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 O'CLOCK.

500 Western Un..... 76¾	200 Lake Shore.....s3. 74⅛
600 do.....s3. 76¾	100 do....... 74⅛
100 do.....b3. 76⅞	200 do....... 74
100 do.....s3. 76¾	200 do....... 74
100 do....... 76⅞	500 do....... 74⅛
100 do.....b3. 76⅞	100 do....... 74⅛
2200 do.....b3. 77	300 do.....b3. 74⅛
400 do....... 77	300 do....... 74¼
200 Pacific Mail.....s3. 46⅞	400 Union Pacific.s3. 29¼
100 do.....b3. 47	300 do....... 29¼
200 do....... 47	400 do....... 29⅛
100 do.....s3. 47	300 do.....b3. 29¼
100 N. Y. C. & H..... 102⅝	600 do....... 29⅜
100 St. Paul....... 35⅛	300 Tol. & Wab..... 36⅛
	100 C., C. & I. C..... 13⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$8,500 U. S. 5-20 C. '67.....b.c. 117⅝	$16,000 U. S.10-40C. 114¼

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$3,000 Tenn. 6s,N.Ss. 57⅞	100 C.,M.&St.P.b.c.s.3 35½
1,000 C. P. G. Bs.... 90⅛	100 do....... 35⅝
5,000 U. Pac. 1st..... 84⅛	300 do....... 35½
4,000 U.P.10s In.b.c. 85	100 do....... 35½
5,000 U. Pac.S.F.b.c. 70⅜	100 do....... 35⅝
10,000 N. J. C. C.b.c. 102¼	200 L.S.&M.S..b.c.b3. 74⅜
1,000 L. S. 1st C. r... 97¾	200 do....... 74⅜
54 Bk. of Commerce. 117	100 do....... 74¼
10 Amer. Ex.....b.c. 111	100 do.....b3. 74⅜
200 Pacific M..b.c.b3. 47⅛	100 do.....s3. 74⅛
400 do....... 47	300 do....... 74⅛
1300 W. Un.....b.c. b3. 77⅛	300 do.....b3. 74⅛
700 do....... 77⅛	1200 do....... 74
400 do....... 77	1200 do....... 74
100 do....... 77	100 do.....s3. 74
300 do.....s3. 77⅛	100 do.....b3. 74
200 do....... 76⅞	100 Chi. & N.W.b.c. 38⅞
300 do....... 76⅞	300 do....... 38⅞
100 do....... 76⅝	100 do.....b3. 38¾
1400 do....... 76⅞	100 T.,W.& W.b.c.s3. 36¼
900 do.....s3. 76⅞	100 do....... 36⅛
2900 do....... 76⅞	100 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 24¾
300 do....... 76⅞	100 do.....b10. 24⅝
300 do....... 76⅞	147 Morris & Es..b.c. 97
900 Union Pac..... 29⅝	50 N.Y.,N.H.&H.b.c. 130
900 do....... 29⅜	50 Han. & St.Jo.b.c. 26
200 do.....b3. 29⅛	50 H. & St. Jo.Pf.b.c. 30
1800 do....... 29⅛	13 do....... 30¼
10 C. & N. W.Pf.b.c. 57¼	200 St. L.,K. C.& N.Pf. b. c. 22

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$50,000 C. Pac. G. bs. 90¼	300 Lake Shore.....s3. 74
2,000 O. & M.Con.S.F. 93	500 do....... 74
300 Erie.....s3. 32⅝	1000 do.....s3. 73⅞
300 West. Union..s3. 76¾	500 do.....b3. 74
1200 do....... 76¾	2700 do....... 73⅞
400 do.....b3. 76¾	300 do....... 74
200 do.....s3. 76⅝	100 do.....s3. 73⅞
400 Pacific Mail..... 46⅞	700 do.....b3. 74
100 do.....s3. 46¾	100 do....... 73⅞
200 N. Y. C. & Hud.... 102½	500 Rock Island.... 101⅝
800 Union Pacific.... 29⅛	100 Tol. & Wab..... 36
200 do.....b3. 29¼	100 do.....s10. 36⅛
400 do....... 29⅛	600 do....... 36⅛
100 N. Western...b3. 38⅞	100 Ohio & Miss..... 24¾
	50 C., C. & I. C..... 13¼

FRIDAY, Aug. 21—P. M.

Fair activity, without excitement, and a rather conservative tone in prices, have been the prominent features of business in the Wall Street markets to-day. The Stock market opened steady, but shortly evinced slight irregularity, and then became weak. In the sales before the morning Board the Share list was quiet at Thursday's closing prices, but shortly became firm and advanced a fraction. The improvement was but momentary, however, for the prices on favorite speculative Stocks almost immediately fell away ⅛@⅜ ₱ cent. At the Board a tolerably sharp speculation began to develop itself, and the result was a recovery along the whole list, the transactions in Western Union being very rapid and important, the morning sales alone reaching 20,000 shares. At noon the weakness became again apparent, and there was a decline of ¼@⅜ from the opening prices. At the Second regular call a better tone prevailed, and prices went up ¼@½, only to decline again in a slightly heavier ratio in the final dealings. The decline at the close showed a loss of ¼ to ⅞ ₱ cent. from the opening prices, Western Union being down to 76⅝, against 77½. Lake Shore also showed a falling off from the opening price of ⅜, Pacific Mail ½, Union Pacific ½, and North-western ⅜. The total sales of the day reached 112,000 shares, of which nearly 40,000 were in Western Union, 26,700 in Lake Shore, and 20,000 in Union Pacific. Gold was almost stationery at 109⅞, though for a brief interval it stood at 110. The opening and closing prices were 109⅞, and the rates for carrying 1 ₱ cent.; borrowing free of interest. The Assistant Treasurer paid out $46,000 for interest and $4,000 in redemption of called bonds. The receipts for Customs aggregated $507,000. The Imports of Dry Goods for the week amounted in value to $3,095,267, the largest total of the season; and the amount marketed $3,321,944. The engagements of Specie for shipment by to-morrow's steamers is very light so far as reported. The Money Market continues easy at the rate of 2@3 ₱ cent. ₱ annum on call. Foreign Exchange remains dull and uninteresting at $4 86½@$4 87 for good bankers' 60 days' sterling bills, and $4 89½@4 90 for short-sight. In London Consols and American Securities are steady. Government Bonds here are quiet, and the prices exhibit no noteworthy change. The dealings at the Exchange Board were light, and the demand almost exclusively for the in- [illegible]

Mortgages was quiet, but firm in prices, the Pacific issues still commanding the larger share of attention. Central Pacific Gold Bonds sold at 90¼@90⅜; Union Pacific first, 84⅛; Land Grants, 85; Incomes, 85, and Sinking Funds, 70@70¾ at the close. State Securities were firm, but quiet; North Carolinas, old sixes, sold at 18½; Tennessee sixes, old, ex-coupon, 57¾@58; new series, 57⅝; Georgia sixes, 79. Bank Shares were almost wholly neglected, a few sales of North American at 90, and Commerce at 117, being reported.

The closing prices of to-day compare as follows with those of Thursday.

Closing Quotations—Aug. 21.

	Thursday.	Friday.
U. S. New 5s, coup., 1881	112¼	112⅜
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1862	112	112¼
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1867	117⅝	117¾
American Gold	109⅞	109⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 86½@$4 87	$4 86½$4 87
New-York Cen. and Hudson	102¾	102½
Chicago and Rock Island	102	101⅝
Pacific Mail	47⅜	46¾
St. Paul Common	35⅝	35⅜
St. Paul Preferred	53¾	53½
Western Union	77½	76⅝
Union Pacific	29¾	29⅛
Lake Shore	74⅛	73⅞
Toledo and Wabash	36⅝	36⅛
North-western Common	38⅞	38⅝
North-western Preferred	56⅞	57¼
Delaware and Lackawanna	108	108
New-Jersey Central	106	106¼
Panama	112	112
Erie	32¾	32⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	24⅞	24¾
C., C. and Ind. Central	13¼	13¼
Harlem	125½	125½

The extreme range of prices for stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of sales.
N. Y. C. & Hud. Con	102⅞	102½	1,000
Lake Shore	74⅝	73⅞	26,700
Rock Island	102⅛	101⅝	2,300
Del., Lack. & Western	108	108	200
Wabash	36⅝	36⅛	3,800
Harlem	125½	125½	300
West. Union Telegraph	77⅝	76⅝	39,800
Morris & Essex	97	97	100
North-western	39¼	38¾	2,600
North-western Pref.	57	57	200
Mil. & St. Paul	35¾	35⅜	2,400
Mil. & St. Paul Pref.	53½	53½	200
Panama	112	112	300
Pacific Mail	47⅜	46⅞	9,100
Erie	32⅞	32⅝	700
Ohio & Miss.	24¾	24⅝	1,600
Union Pacific	29¾	29⅛	20,200
C., C. & Ind. Cen.	13½	13¼	450
Han. & St. Jo. Pref.	30	30	100
Consolidated Coal	45½	45	300
United States Express	67½	67½	100
Total			112,350

The latest quotations of prices for Government Bonds are the following:

	Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	117½	117¾
6s, 1881, Registered	117⅜	117½
6s, 1881, Coupons	118¼	118½
5-20s, 1862, Registered	112	112¼
5-20s, 1862, Coupons	112⅛	112⅜
5-20s, 1864, Registered	114½	115
5-20s, 1864, Coupons	115¾	116
5-20s, 1865, Registered	115½	116
5-20s, 1865, Coupons	117⅛	116⅜
5-20s, 1865, new, Registered	115¾	116
5-20s, 1865, new, Coupons	116⅜	116⅝
5-20s, 1867, Registered	116⅝	117
5-20s, 1867, Coupons	117⅝	117⅞
5-20s, 1868, Registered	116¾	117
5-20s, 1868, Coupons	117¾	118⅛
10-40s, Registered	110½	110¾
10-40s, Coupons	114	114¼
5s, 1881, Registered	112⅜	112⅝
5s, 1881, Coupons	112⅜	112½
Central Pacific Gold Bonds	90¼	90½
Western Pacific Gold Bonds	82	82¼

The day's business at the Gold Exchange Bank covered:

Gold balances	$1,105,930
Currency balances	1,216,572
Gross clearances	20,465,000

And at the Clearing-house:

Currency exchanges	$51,952,280
Currency balances	2,743,634
Gold exchanges	4,903,334
Gold balances	554,943

The following are the bids made at the Exchange Board for various State Securities:

Ala. 5s, '83..... 30	N. Y. 6s, Gold L., '91. 108
Ala. 5s, '86..... 30	N. Y. 5s, Gold L., '75. 105
Ala. 8s, '86..... 45	N. Y. 5s, Gold L., '76. 105
Ark.7s,Mis.O.&R.Rv 6	N. C. 6s, old, J.&Ju.. 18
Ark.7s, Ark.Cent. R. 6	N. C. 6s, April & Oct. 18
Cal. 7s..... 110	N. C. 6s, N.C.R. J.&J. 40
Conn. 6s..... 102½	N. C. 6s, N.C.R.A.&O. 40
Ga. 7s, new bds..... 89½	N.C.6s, do.c.off, J.&J. 25
Ga. 7s, indorsed..... 80	N.C.6s,do.c.off,A.&O. 25
Ind. 5s..... 101	N. C. new bds., J.&J. 10
Ill. coup. 6s, '77..... 100½	Ohio 6s, '75..... 100
Ill. coup. 6s, '79..... 100½	Ohio 6s, '81..... 102¼
Ill. War Loan..... 100½	Ohio 6s, '86..... 104½
Kentucky 6s..... 100	Rhode Island 6s..... 101¼
La. 6s..... 22	S. C. 6s..... 25
La. 6s, Levee bds..... 22	S. C. 6s, Jan. & Ju.. 15
Mich. 6s, '78-'79..... 100½	S. C. 6s, Apl. & Oc.. 15
Mich. 6s, '83..... 100½	S. C. Fund. Act., '66. 20
Mo. 6s, due in '76..... 97	Tenn. 6s, old..... 75
Mo. 6s, due in '77..... 95	Tenn. 6s, old, ex cp.. 57¾
Mo. Fund. Bds, '94..... 92⅝	Tenn. 6s, new bds..... 75
Mo. 6s, H.&St.J., '87. 92	Tenn. 6s, new, ex cp. 57¼
N. Y. reg. B'ty Loan. 106¾	Tenn. 6s, new ser..... 57½
N. Y. coup. B'ty Ln. 106¾	Texas 10s of '76..... 90
N.Y.6s,Canal Ln.,'74. 108	Va. 6s, old..... 28
N.Y.6s,Canal Ln.,'75. 108	Va. 6s, new bds., '66. 30
N.Y.6s,Canal Ln.,'77. 108	Va. 6s, new bds., '67. 30
N.Y.6s,Canal Ln.,'78. 108	Va. 7s, consol. bds... 51¾
N. Y. 6s, Gold L., '83. 108	

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 2d bs.... 100½	Clev., P. & A. n. bs. 97
Bos., H. & E. 1st.... 23	Det., M. & T. bs..... 97
B., C. R.& M.1st7s.g. 58	Buff. & Erie n. bs.. 98
Ches. & O. 6s 1st.... 48	Buff. & State L. 7s.. 98
Chic. & Alton S. F.. 101¼	Kal. & W. P. 1st..... 75
Chic. & Alton 1st.... 104	L. Shore D. bs..... 96
La. & Mo. guar..... 83	L. Shore C. C. 1st..... 97
St. L., J. & C. 1st.... 96	L. Shore C. R. 1st..... 97½
Chic., R. I. & P..... 104	L. Shore C. C. 2d..... 89¾
Cen. R. of N. J.1st n. 103½	Mich. C. C.7s, 1902.. 98
Cen. R. of N. J. C.C. 102¼	Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82.. 111
Am. D. I bds..... 98	N. Y. & N. H. 6s..... 101½
M. & St. P.1st8sP.D. 103½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87.... 92½
M. & St.P.1stLaC.D. 80⅛	N. Y. Cen. 6s R. E... 91
M. & St.P.1st C.&M. 77	N. Y. Cen. 6s Sub.... 91
Chic. & N. W. l. bs.. 98	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.... 100½
Chic. & N. W. C. bs. 82½	Hud. R. 7s2d S.F.,'85. 105⅛
Chic.& N.W.C.G.bs. 79½	North Mo. 1st..... 81
Chic.& N.W.R.G.bs. 79	Ohio & Miss. C. S.F. 92
Iowa M. 1st 8s..... 85	Ohio & Miss. C..... 90
Gal. & Chic. Ext..... 100	Ohio & Miss. 2d C... 77
C.,C.,C.& I.1st7sS.F. 101	Cen. Pac. G. bs..... 90¼
Del., L. & W. 1st..... 102½	West. Pac. bs..... 82
Del., L. & W.7s Con. 104¼	Union Pac. 1st bs... 84
Mor. & Essex 1st..... 105½	Union Pac. L. G. 7s.. 84¾
Mor. & Essex 2d..... 100½	Union Pac. Inc. 10s.. 85
Mor. & Essex, C. bs. 96½	Union Pac. S. F..... 69½
Erie 2d 7s, '79..... 100½	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st.... 78½
Erie 3d 7s, '83..... 99¼	Pac.R. of Mo.1stC.bs. 73
Erie 4th 7s, '80..... 98½	Clev. & P. 3d..... 100⅛
Long Dock bs..... 98	Clev. & P. 4th..... 89⅛
B., N. Y. & E.1st,'77. 85	St. L. & I. M. 1st..... 82½
Han. & St. J. 8s Con. 78	St. L. & I. M. 2d..... 45
Ill. C. 7 ₱ c., '75..... 102½	Alton & T. H. 1st..... 103
Dub. & S. C. 1st..... 90	Alton & T. H. 2d Pf. 86
Dub. & S. C. 2d..... 90	Belle. & S. I.R.1st8s. 94
Ind., B. & W. 1st..... 50	T., P. & W.1st W.D. 71
M. S. & N. I.S.F.7 ₱ c. 102¾	Tol. & Wab.1st Ext. 93½
Clev. & T. S. F..... 100	Tol. & Wab. 2d..... 78½
Clev. & T. n. bs..... 97	Gt. West. 1st, '88.... 87½
Clev., P. & A. o. bs. 98½	Gt. West. 2d, '93.... 76

And the following for City Bank Shares:

America..... 148	Mechanics'..... 134
American Ex..... 111½	Mercantile..... 115
Bank. & Brok. Ass.. 75	Merchants'..... 119
Chatham..... 129	Merchants' Ex..... 106½
Chemical..... 1,128	Nassau..... 104
City..... 301	New-York County.. 200
Corn Exchange..... 120	Ninth National..... 100
First National..... 200	Pacific..... 165
Fourth National..... 100	Park..... 134
Gold Exchange..... 110	People's..... 140
Grocers'..... 100	Republic..... 105
Hanover..... 102	St. Nicholas..... 105½
Import. & Traders'. 190	State of New-York.. 110
Irving..... 125	Union..... 137
Manhattan..... 149	

The Union Pacific Railroad Company makes the following exhibit of sales under its land grants, and its issue and sales of bonds on the same account:

July, 1874—29,005 54-100 acres, for	$100,558 07	
Average price per acre	4 57	
Total sales to July 31, 1874: 1,035,784 90-100 acres, for	4,719,367 79	
Average price per acre	4 55	
Lands belonging to the company remaining unsold, 11,044,215 10-100 acres.		
Land grant bonds issued		$10,400,000 00
Less canceled by Land Department	$1,574,000 00	
Less canceled by Trustees	731,000 00	
		2,305,000 00
Leaving bonds outstanding		$8,095,000 00
Land notes outstanding July 31, 1874—Principal (interest not included)		$2,675,719 54
Cash in hands of Trustees for the purchase of land grant bonds, July 31, 1874		$34,903 38

The earnings of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad for the second week of August show an increase of $2,593, as compared with the corresponding week of 1873. This is the first weekly report of the present month showing an improvement in business, and, we hope, foreshadows a general [illegible]

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 21, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs..... 25	Leather, sides..... 6,046
Bees-wax, pkgs..... 9	Stearine, pkgs..... 11
Copper, bbls..... 65	Grease, pkgs..... 5
Cotton, bales..... 573	Tallow, pkgs..... 3
Flour, bbls..... 5,629	Skins, bales..... 52
Wheat, bushels..... 52,838	Pork, pkgs..... 75
Corn, bushels..... 11,200	Cut-meats, pkgs..... 346
Oats, bushels..... 23,425	Lard, tcs..... 90
Grass-seed, bags..... 29	Lard, kegs..... 50
Eggs, bbls..... 2,003	Butter, pkgs..... 5,099
Dried Fruit, pkgs..... 40	Cheese, pkgs..... 17,736
Beans, bbls..... 85	Pea-nuts, bags..... 243
Flax-seed, bags..... 37	Rice, pkgs..... 250
Hemp, bales..... 38	Tobacco, hhds..... 385
Hides, No..... 934	Tobacco, pkgs..... 3,231
Hides, bdls..... 20	Wool, bales..... 282
Moss, bales..... 40	Whisky, bbls..... 375
Tow, bales..... 86	

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the steamer King Soerre, for London—21 pks. Machinery, 267 bags Horns, 4,572 bbls. Flour, 63 Car Wheels, 200 cases Spermaceti, 48 tcs. Beef, 30,616 bushels Wheat, 1,705 Oars, 423 hhds. Tobacco, 304 bales Hops, 8 bales Skins, 185 pks. Wax, 71 pks. Pumps, 17 cases Handles, 20 pks. Sewing-machines, 16,462 bushels Corn, 430 cks. Scraps.

By the ship Constantine, for London—20 bxs. Machinery, 2,400 Staves, 624 cases Sewing-machines, 114 hhds. Tobacco, 18 tcs. Tobacco, 23,358 bushels Wheat, 251 bbls. Resin, 50 tcs. Beef, 843 Oars, 337 bxs. Clocks, 150 cases Milk, 200 cases Oysters, 5,275 bbls. Flour, 500 bbls. Oil-cake, 144 Pails, 1,025 pks. Clothes-pins.

By the bark Lady Selborne, for Cadiz—7,000 cases Petroleum.

By the bark Nueva Piondenza, for Gibraltar—1,375 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Ruggiero, for Bari—11,500 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark A. Manzoni, for Queenstown—25,350 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Vere F., for Liverpool—36,219 bushels Corn.

By the bark A. Danovaro, for Cork—25,518 bushels Wheat.

By the brig Robert Moore, for Port Spain—50 bbls. Beef, 100 bxs. Cheese, 200 bbls. Meal, 300 bbls. Crackers, 50 bbls. Bread, 200 bags Corn, 900 bbls. Flour, 800 shooks, 200 cases Oil, 100 cases Matches.

By the bark Knudsvig, for Stockholm—2,300 bbls. Naphtha.

By the bark Konkordia, for Havre—2,929 bbls. Crude Petroleum.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The trade in this line has been quite active, and seasonable styles of stock have been more readily taken for distribution at the ruling figures, yet holders complain of some disappointment as to the magnitude of the dealings thus far. Through the auction rooms liberal amounts are being marketed, but not at generally satisfactory prices.

COFFEE—A more active movement has been reported in Rio, but at a reduction of ⅛c.@¼c. ₱ lb., closing irregularly. Sales have been made since our last of 19,436 bags, including 5,940 bags by the Ontario, part at from 18¼c.@20½c., gold; 4,824 bags by the Carl, 3,672 bags by the Piscataqua, and 5,000 bags by the D. Braderson on private terms, leaving the stock in first hands, this evening, 82,189 bags. Other kinds quiet and unsettled. We now quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 16¾c.@17c.; fair, 17¾c.@18c.; good, 18¾c.@19c.; prime, 19¾c.@20c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 16¾c.@21c., gold; Java, 23c.@26½c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@20½c.; Porto Rico, 18c.@19½c.; Costa Rica, 18½c.@20c.; Mexican, 18½c.@19½c.; San Domingo, 16c.@16½c.; Laguayra, 18½c.@20c.; Ceylon, 18c.@21c.; Savanilla, 17½c.@19½c.; Curacoa, 17½c.@18½c.; and Jamaica, 17½c.@19½c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Trade for early delivery has been on a restricted scale, chiefly for spinning purposes, with prices, however, quoted essentially unchanged. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,347 bales, including 1,146 bales to spinners, 200 bales to shippers, and 1 bale to speculators. And for forward delivery, an active trade has been reported, opening at an advance of about ⅛c. ₱ lb., but closing about as yesterday. Sales have been reported since our last of 20,800 bales, (of which 4,500 bales were on last evening and 16,300 bales to-day,) and 3,700 bales at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with August options closing at 15¾c.; September, 15 11-16c.@15 23-32c.; October, 15⅛c.@15 17-32c.; November, 15 7-16c.; December, 15 7-16c.@15 15-32c.; January, 15½c.@15 9-16c.; February, 15⅝c.@15 21-32c.; March, 15 15-16c. The receipts at this port to-day were 573 bales, including 102 bales from Norfolk, 450 bales from New-Orleans, and 21 bales from Baltimore. The receipts at the shipping port to-day were 650 bales, and for the week 5,625 bales, against 4,785 bales last week, and since the 1st of September last 3,76[illegible],828 bales against 3,584,648 bales the previous season. Consolidated (six days) exports to Great Britain, 9,545 bales; to the Continent, —— bales; stock in New-York, 72,383 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 128,066 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	13½	13½	13½	13½
Good Ordinary	15	15⅛	15⅝	15⅝
Strict Good Ordinary	15½	15⅝	15 13-16	15 13-16
Low Middling	16	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜
Middling	16⅞	17	17¼	17¼
Good Middling	18⅛	18¼	18½	18½

EARTHENWARE—The feature of interest this week is the extensive offering of stock at auction in progress in this City. The attendance at the sale is quite large, but the bidding, as a whole, is not deemed very satisfactory. The dealers are not disposed to make heavy purchases, as the prospects of trade in regular channels are far from encouraging.

FISH—The demand for the leading kinds has been fair, and prices have shown rather more firmness. Dry Cod quoted at $4 50@$6 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $9@$18; No. 2 at $10@$11; No. 3 at $8@$10 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herrings at $3 50@$6; Smoked Herrings at 35c.@40c. for scaled, and 25c.@30c. for No. 1 ₱ box; Dutch Herring, $1 27½@$1 30 ₱ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been very quiet, since our last, with prices again quoted a shade lower and somewhat irregular. Trade mostly in job lots of stock within our range. A few small lines of shipping stock placed at the current rates. General market closed dull. The very warm weather has been against free dealings. The reports from the English markets have likewise been discouraging to export buyers. The sales since our last have been 9,450 bbls. of all grades, including Sour Flour at $5@$6 50; poor to choice No. 2 at $3 50@$4 25, mainly at $3 60@$4; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 60@$5 25, chiefly at $4 90@$5 25, the latter an extreme for fancy; inferior to very choice Extra State at $5 15@$5 60, chiefly at $5 35@$5 50; choice to very fancy do. and City Mills Extras at $5 50@$6 50, mainly at $6@$6 25; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $5 15@$5 65, chiefly at $5 35@$5 60; poor to choice, round-hoop Ohio at $5 25@$5 65, mainly at $5 45@$5 60; poor to very good Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $5 45@$6; and trade and Family Extras at proportionate rates. Southern Flour has been quoted easier in price, on a very limited jobbing business. Sales have been reported since our last of 670 bbls., in lots, $5 35@$6 85 for poor to very choice shipping, and $6 85@$9 25 for ordinary to choice Family Extra ₱ bbl. Canada Flour dull and nominal.... Rye Flour has been moderately inquired for within the range of from $5 10@$6 35 for fine to very choice Superfine; sales, 330 bbls., chiefly at $6@$6 35 for Superfine, ₱ bbl.... Corn-meal has been in moderate request, within the range of from $3 40@$4 25 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western; $3 65@$4 for Jersey, and $4 70@$4 75 for Brandywine; sales have been reported of 670 bbls.

FRUITS.—In foreign dried there has been a moderate jobbing business at steady prices. Sales have been reported of 1,300 bxs. Layer Raisins at $3 15; 500 bxs. Loose Muscatel do. at $3 85; 200 bbls. Currants at 6⅜c.; 300 cases Sardines, quarter bxs., at 14¾c.@15½c.; 300 half bxs. Valencia Raisins, on private terms; 40 cks. Turkey Prunes at 11¼c.@11½c.; and 15 half cases Citron, 28c.

GRAIN—Under reports from the English markets of unusual depression, Wheat has been offered more eagerly in the local market, and quoted in most instances fully 3c. a bushel lower, closing heavily and irregularly, on restricted dealings, on export account, notwithstanding the further decline in ocean freights, as well as for milling purposes. Winter Wheat has been also quoted much cheaper, especially the poorer qualities, which have been very difficult to place; demand limited, shippers buying sparingly. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 181,000 bushels at $1 24@$1 30 for No. 1 Spring, mainly at $1 27 for strictly prime Milwaukee, in store, and $1 28 for do., afloat, $1 24½@$1 26½ for North-west and Minnesota, and $1 24@$1 25 for Chicago, car stock; $1 22@$1 24 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, closing with $1 23 asked and $1 22@$1 22½ reported bid for good average stock, afloat; $1 18@$1 21 for No. 2 Chicago and North-west Spring, closing at $1 18 reported as the best bid for prime Chicago, in store; $1 12@1 28 for ungraded Spring; $1 15@$1 27 for very poor to prime new Red Western; $1 27@$1 32 for new Amber do., the latter an extreme; $1 30@$1 32 for new Amber Southern; $1 27@$1 40 for new White Western and Southern.... Corn has been moderately sought after, opening a shade higher, subsequently yielding slightly, and closing rather more steadily. The export inquiry has been comparatively tame. Sales have been reported since our last of 143,000 bushels at 80c.@82c. for poor to choice Mixed Western, chiefly at 81c.@82c. for sailing-vessel stock, in store and afloat, closing with 81c. paid and bid for prime, afloat; 81½c.@82½c. for Yellow Western; 93c.@95c. for White Western, car lots.... Rye dull and irregular; small lots of new State reported sold, at 93c.@97c., from track and delivered.... No bids reported for Barley, and values wholly nominal.... Malt quiet at about former rates.... New Oats have been quite active, especially Mixed, which have been quoted fully 2c.@3c. a bushel higher, closing strong; new White also dearer, but attracted relatively less attention. Some speculative inquiry noted. Old stock offered very sparingly and quoted up 3c.@5c. ₱ bushel, but not active. Sales have been reported since our last of 81,000 bushels at 50c.@56c. for new Mixed Western, chiefly at 53c.@55c. for fair to about prime; 52c.@58c. for new White Western, with 58c. reported bid and 60c. asked for strictly prime at the close; 60c. for prime old Mixed Western, car stock, and 53c.@54½c. for new White State. Also, 25,000 bushels new No. 2 Chicago, September option, at 53c. ₱ bushel.... Hay, Straw, and Feed quite moderately sought after within the previous range.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been generally quiet, but held with firmness. We quote: Bags at 11¼c.@11½c.; Calcutta Bagging at 10¼c.@10½c.; Domestic Bagging at 14¼c.; sales 700 rolls Domestic Cloth at 14¼c.

HEMP—The main call has been for Jute Butts, of which 875 bales sold at 2 11-16c., currency. Market otherwise dull. We quote: American Hemp at $140@$150 for undressed, and $220@$300 for Dressed, ₱ ton; Manila, 8¼c.@9½c.; Sisal, 6¾c., gold; Jute, 3¼c.@6⅛c., gold; Jute Butts, 2 11-16c.@2¾c., currency, ₱ lb.; North River Flax, 15c.@17c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canada, 15c.@18c.

HIDES—Have been in moderate request at former figures; 1,500 Buenos Ayres and 300 Payta sold on private terms.

HOPS—Have been generally held above the views of buyers, especially 1873 crop, thus checking business. The domestic crop reports are favorable. American, new, good to choice, quoted at 20c.@30c.; American, new, low to fair, 10c.@15c.; Yearlings, 13c.@20c.; Olds, 8c.@10c.; Bavarians, (genuine,) 20c.@25c.; Bavarians, (patent,) 18c.@20c.; English, 18c.@22c.; Belgians, (nominal,) 12c.@17c.; Californians, 20c.@27½c. ₱ lb. The week's receipts of domestic have been 312 bales, making the arrivals since Sept. 1, 1873, according to Mr. Emmet Wells, 24,330 bales, as against 23,758 bales same time last year, and the reports of foreign since Sept. 1, 13,444 bales, against 20,885 bales same time last year. Exports this week, 121 bales, and since Sept. 1, 1,124 bales.

LEATHER—The market shows considerable animation. The demand for suitable grades of Sole and Upper stock is good, and values are well maintained. Some export inquiry is noted for Sole, but the outward movement is not of much magnitude. Harness Leather is in moderate request, and Morocco is also sought after to a fair extent within the previous range. We quote Sole thus: Hemlock tannages, light, 27c.@27½c. for Buenos Ayres, 25½c.@26c. for Orinoco, and 26c. California; Medium, 26c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres, 26c.@27½c. for Orinoco, and 28c.@28½c. for California; Heavy, 28c.@29½c. for Buenos Ayres, 26½c.@27½c. for Orinoco, and 27½c.@28½c. for California; good damaged, 22c.@26c.; poor do., 17c.@21c. ₱ lb.... [illegible] 32c.@34c.; Middle and Over Crop, 33c.@38c.; Bellies, 17c.@20c.; Rough Hemlock, 27c.@31c.; Rough Oak, 32c.@35c. ₱ lb.

METALS—Business in Ingot Copper has been quiet since our last, with prices, however, quoted steady; sales 350,000 lbs. Lake at 19c.@19¼c..... New Sheathing quoted at 30c.@31c.; Old nominal; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 22c.@23c..... Scotch Pig-iron has been offered sparingly, and has been held with more firmness, but has been quiet. Coltness, Gartsherrie, Langloan, and Summerlee out of first hands. American Pig-iron dull, within the previous range. Other kinds inactive. Eglinton Pig quoted at $34@$34 50; Glengarnock, $35 50@$36; Coltness at $40; American Pig, $30@$32; No. 2 do., $27@$29; Forge, $25@$27; English Rails at $55@$62, gold; American Rails, at works, $57 50@$62 50; Old Rails at $34@$38; Wrought Scrap, $35@$37 50; Russian Sheet Iron at 15½c., gold.... Pig-lead has been moderately sought after, with ordinary foreign quoted at $6 37½, and American at $5 75, gold; Bar at 8¾c.; Sheet and Pipe at 9c. Spelter is inactive on the basis of 6½c.@6¾c., gold, for foreign, and 6⅛c.@10½c. for domestic.... Pig-tin dull and irregular in price. Straits quoted at 22¼c.@22½c., gold; English at 20¾c., gold; Banca at 25c.@25½c.... Tin Plates quiet, with sales of 500 bxs. Charcoal at $10, gold, and 1,000 bxs. Coke Terne on private terms; Charcoal quoted at $9 75@$10 25; I. C. Coke, $7 50@$8; Charcoal Terne, $8 75@$9; Coke Terne, $6 87½@$7 37½.... Zinc has been in very limited request at 8⅛c.@8¼c., gold, ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—There has been a very light trade reported in this line. The few desirable invoices available have been held above the views of buyers. The demand has been comparatively tame. A small lot of Cuba Muscovado has been purchased at 36c. Of the recent arrivals, which have not been important, only one invoice of 76 puncheons and 12 tcs. Arroyo has been sold, reported at 45c. A cargo of 374 puncheons, 91 tcs., and 2 bbls. Barbados, an invoice of 50 puncheons do., another of 72 hhds. Matanzas, another of 80 puncheons Demerara, and two invoices (one of 37 cks. and 5 bbls., and another of 78 cks. and 64 bbls.,) St. Croix of late receipt, have not yet been reported as marketed. We quote: Cuba Muscovado Refining, (50 test,) 41½c.; Grocery do. at 43c.@48c.; Cuba Centrifugal, 35c.@37c.; Porto Rico, 45c.@47½c.; the latter for fancy; Barbados, 45c.@47½c.; Demerara, 40c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 78c.@85c., the latter for fancy. Jobbing trade rather slow, within the previous range.

NAVAL STORES—Resin quiet and easier in price. Sales 50 bbls. Strained at $2 20, quoted at $2 15@$2 20; 50 bbls. No. 2 at $2 35; 700 bbls. No. 2 and low No. 1 at $2 60; and 300 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $3 75@$4 25 ₱ 280 lbs.... Tar dull at $3 75@$4; City Pitch at $2 62½ ₱ bbl.... Spirits Turpentine very lightly dealt in for early delivery; quoted at 35c.@35½c. ₱ gallon. For September delivery, sales were reported of 100 bbls., seller's option, at 36c., and 100 bbls., buyer's option, at 37c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—Business has been slow in most descriptions, with values somewhat unsettled. The inquiry has been mostly for jobbing lots of stock. We quote: Crude Whale, 56c.@62c.; Unbleached Whale, 65c.@68c.; Bleached Whale, 67c.@70c.; Crude Sperm, $1 57½@$1 60; Unbleached Sperm, $1 70@$1 80; Bleached do., $1 75@$1 85; Lard-oil, 97½c.@$1 10; Red Oil, 55c.; Saponified do. at 60c.@62½c.; Linseed-oil at from 85c.@86c., in cks. and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 20@$1 22½, in cks.; Menhaden, 33c.@36c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 45c.@46c.; Yellow do. at 58c.@59c.; White do. at 67c.@70c.; Palm-oil, 8c.@8½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been quoted steady at 5c., in bulk, but has been inactive.... Refined firmer, on a moderate inquiry. Sales 2,000 bbls., for early delivery, at 11¾c. At Philadelphia, early delivery quoted at 11¼c. Sales, 3,000 bbls. at this rate, and 3,000 bbls. first half of September at 11½c.... Refined, in cases, quiet at 16¾c.... Of Naphtha, in shipping order, 3,000 bbls. City sold at 10c., and 2,000 bbls. Western reported at 9c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed and quoted lower, on a very limited business; 150 bbls. Western Mess, early delivery, sold in lots at $23. Other kinds nominal. For forward delivery, Western Mess, September option, quoted at $22 37½@$22 62½; no important dealings.... Dressed Hogs quiet, with corn-fed quoted at 9c.@9½c., and grass fed at 8¾c.@9c.... Cut Meats have been dull at former rates, offerings limited. Sales, 1,500 Pickled Shoulders, in bulk, at 8c.@8¼c.; 500 Smoked do. at 9¼c.; 1,300 Pickled Hams, part at 14c., and small lots of Smoked Hams at 15c.@15½c.... Bacon firm and wanted; 150 bxs. City Long Clear within the range of 11¾c.@12c.; 465 bxs. Western Short Clear at 12c. For Winter delivery, Long and Short Clear quoted at 9c. bid, and 9½c. asked.... Lard has been very quiet for early delivery, and quoted easier and irregular in price; sales confined to small lots of Western Steam at 14⅛c., and City do. at 13¾c. Refined wholly nominal. For forward delivery a fairly active movement has been reported, opening at a shade lower prices, but closing more firmly. Sales embrace 250 tcs. Western Steam, August option, at 14⅛c.; 750 tcs., seller sixty days, at 14⅛c.@14 3-16c.; 4,000 tcs., seller September, at 14 3-16c., closing at 14 3-16c.@14¼c.; 500 tcs., buyer September, at 14⅛c., now held higher; 250 tcs., October option, at 14⅛c.; 500 tcs., seller the remainder of the year, at 11½c.; 500 tcs., December option, at 11½c., closing with this price bid; and 2,000 tcs., seller 12 months, at 11¼c.... Barrel Beef selling in small lots at unchanged price. Tierce stock in most demand for late Fall and early Winter deliveries, next season's packing, with some 4,000 tcs. already reported as marketed on private terms.... We quote job lots at from $12@$13 50 for Plain Mess; $13 50@$15 for Extra Mess; $20@$22 for Prime Mess; $23@$24 for India Mess; $24@$25 for Extra do. ₱ tierce.... Beef Hams, $27 for best Summer-cured Western.... Butter, Cheese, and Eggs without important alteration.

RICE—Has been quite moderately inquired for since our last, with Carolina quoted at $7 75@$9 25 for common to choice; Rangoon at $6 25@$6 50, free, and $2 87½@$3 12½, gold, in bond, and Patna, free, at $7@$7 25, ₱ 100 lbs.... The first shipment of the new Carolina crop will arrive here on Saturday (to-morrow) from Charleston, S. C., via steam-ship Columbia. The parcel contains two casks, and is shipped to Messrs. Dan. Talmage's Sons, of this City, by their Charleston house. This arrival is fully fifteen days earlier than last year, and the quality is good, being quite pearly in appearance. The season has been very fine for the Rice-growing sections, and, unless some untoward event interfere, will show large increase over previous years.

SALT—Business has been less active, with values quoted somewhat irregular; Liverpool quoted at $1@$1 10; Liverpool Fine at $1 65@$2 85, from store; Turk's Island, &c., from store, 25c.@28c.

SALTPETRE—Has been dull and nominal at 5½c., gold, ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Have been generally steady, but quiet. Calcutta quoted nominal at $2 45, gold, here. Rough Flax has been quoted on the basis of $2 07½@$2 10. Clover at 10c.@10¾c.; Timothy at $3 25@$3 37½ ₱ bushel.

SUGARS—Raw have been held with much confidence, owners generally claiming 1-16c.@⅛c. ₱ lb. above recent quotations, thus checking business. The demand from refiners has been less urgent, the late extensive purchases having made provision for their more immediate wants. Sales have been made to-day of only 42 hhds. very common refining stock at 6¾c.; 600 bxs. Clayed at 8⅝c.; 56 bxs. do. at 8¾c.; 400 hhds. Melado on private terms, and (rumored) 400 hhds. Refining Cuba at 8⅛c.; and last evening 650 hhds. Centrifugal and 170 hhds. Refining Cuba at current rates. We quote fair Refining at 7⅞c.@8c.; good do. at 8¼c.; prime do. 8 5-16c.@8⅜c.; fair to very choice Grocery do., 8¼c.@9c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8⅝c.@8¾c.; Centrifugal stock at 8½c.@9⅜c.; Manila bags, 7¼c.@7⅞c.; Molasses Sugar 6⅞c.@7⅞c.; Melado, 5c.@6⅝c. Refined Sugars have been in good demand, with Crushed quoted at 10⅞c.; Powdered at 10⅞c.; Granulated at 10⅞c.; A's at 9⅞c.@10¼c. and Yellow at 8¼c.@9⅝c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow firm, but less freely dealt in; equal to 170,000 lbs. sold at 8c.@8⅜c. for fair to choice.... Stearine quiet, with best City quoted at 18½c., and Western at 18c.@18¼c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been held more confidently on a better inquiry, with sales reported of 1,270 half chests Green, 3,785 half chests Oolong, and 500 half chests Japan on private terms. We quote: Gunpowder, common to choicest, 40c.@$1 45; Hyson, common to choicest, 28c.@$1 05; Young Hyson, common to choicest, 30c.@$1 38; Hyson Skin, common to finest, 22c.@35c.; Twankay, common to finest, 22c.@35c.; Oolong, common to choicest, 24c.@$1 25; Souchong, common to finest, 30c.@95c.; Congou, common to finest, 30c.@95c.; Uncolored Japan, common to finest, 35c.@$1 ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been attracting more attention at firm rates; sales since our last embrace 800 hhds. Kentucky at 7c.@16c.; 200 cases 1873 Connecticut Seed Leaf, at 6½c.@24c.; 400 cases 1872 and 1873, sundries, at 7c.@18c.; 119 cases 1872 and 1873 Ohio, at 8c.@9c.; 115 cases 1872 Pennsylvania, at 9c.; 252 cases 1873 do., at 22½c.; 41 cases 1873 Wisconsin, at 7c.; and 200 bales Havana, at 75c.@$1 ₱ lb. Manufactured stock also salable and firm.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 200 bbls., in lots, at $1 03, but closed weak at about $1 02½ ₱ gallon.

WOOL—The dealings in this line are on a generally firm basis as to values, the demand being very good for the leading kinds of stock, the offerings of which are moderate, with no noticeable pressure on the part of holders to place supplies. Domestic Fleece, Texas product, California Spring, and Scoured, Combing, and Delaine Wools meet with a comparatively ready sale, being in most request for manufacturing purposes, within the previous range. Of Domestic Pulled the available stock is limited, which circumstance is against free movements. Rather more inquiry is noted for foreign Wool, at essentially unaltered quotations. Sales have been reported during the week of equal to 491,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece in sundry lots at from 42½c.@57½c., chiefly at 50c.@57½c.; 128 lbs. Unwashed stock at 30c.@45c.; 47,000 lbs. Washed at 50c.@60c.; 89,000 lbs. Scoured at 50c.@76c.; 24,500 lbs. Combing and Delaine at 58c.@66c., chiefly at 60c.@62c.; 43,000 lbs. Colorado, part at 25c.; 145 pks. and 36,500 lbs. Domestic Pulled at 38c.@48c.; 25 bales Lambs' and 20,000 lbs. Black Pulled, on private terms; 125 pks. and 43,000 lbs. Lambs' Pulled at 40c.@47c.; 17,000 lbs. California Pulled at 31c.@40c.; 7,000 lbs. and 3 bales California Bucks at 17c.@19c.; 800 bales and 234,000 lbs. California Spring at 29c.@36c.; 15 bales and 22,000 lbs. California Fall at 22¼c.@26c.; 327,000 lbs. Texas at 18c.@35½c.; 13,000 lbs. Oregon at 34c.@36½c.; 7,400 lbs. Nevada at 35c.@40c.; 4,000 lbs. Georgia, 10,000 lbs. Mestiza, 60,000 lbs. Australian, 43 bales Port Philip, and 12,000 lbs. Angora, on private terms; 95,000 lbs. New-Zealand, part at 57c.; 78,000 lbs. Mexican, in lots, at 20c.@23c.; 151 bales and 15,000 lbs. Cape, part at 36c.@36½c.; and 18,500 Noils at from 38c.@50c. ₱ lb.

Prices of Wool in New-York.

X to XX	Cts. ₱ lb.	
Picklock	45	@57½
No. 1 Fleece	57½	@65
No. 2 Fleece	44	@52
Southern, coarse to fine	40	@48
Tub-washed Fleece	30	@40
Texas, coarse and extra fine	50	@58
New-Mexico Fleece	15	@36
California Spring Clip	15	@30
California Fall Clip and Lambs'	17	@35
Extra Pulled	[illegible]	@27
Super Pulled	45	@50
No. 1 Pulled	45	@52
Lambs' Pulled	25	@33
Donskoi	44	@52
Montevideo	17	@36
Buenos Ayres, unwashed	16	@36
Rio Grande	18	@32
Mexican	17	@30
Cape	17	@21
Cape Pulled	33	@38
Combing Wool	50	@60
Australian Wool	38	@65
South American Pulled, common to extra	43	@53
East India Wool	36	@80
Mediterranean Wool	15	@35
Noils	15	@34
Camel's Hair	20	@30
Sheep-skins, foreign	16	@22
	22	@29

FREIGHTS.—The general market has been depressed, and though room on berth and charter has been in comparatively moderate supply, rates have favored shippers decidedly, showing, in the instance of Grain room on berth, a further decline, without leading to much animation. The chartering movement has been moderate, the chief inquiry in the local market having been for tonnage suited to the Grain and Petroleum trades, with rates closing easier. From the outports the only business of moment reported is from the Provincial ports for Deal tonnage for the United Kingdom, on the basis of late quotations, including from St. John for Liverpool 80s.@85s. The West India trade is very tame and uninteresting at the moment, the few charters noted being reported at low figures. Vessels for long voyages are not offered with much urgency, but are in comparatively slack demand. The coastwise business is extremely dull, and exceptionally low rates are bid for the limited accommodation called for. For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been: By sail, 8,000 bushels Corn at 5½d. ₱ bushel; [illegible] nominal at 2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; and, by steam, 18,500 bushels Grain at 6d.@6½d.; 16,000 bushels do. (last evening) at 6½d.@7d. ₱ bushel; 800 bbls. Resin at 3s. 3d.; 3,600 bxs. Cheese at 40s.; 240 bxs. Bacon at 32s. 6d.; 200 pks. Butter at 40s.; 110 tons Heavy Goods at 30s.@35s. ₱ ton; a small lot of Flour at 2s. 9d., and of Pork at 3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; 250 bales Cotton at ¼d.@5-16d. ₱ lb.; also a Norwegian bark, 468 tons, hence, with about 3,260 bbls. Residuum, or Naphtha, at 4s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; and a British ship, 1,262 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms.... For London, by sail, 300 bbls. Resin at 2s. 9d.; 50 tcs. Beef, and 2,500 Staves, on private terms; a small lot of Flour at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl., and, by steam, 150 hhds. and 25 cases Tobacco at 35s. and 22s. 6d.; 150 bales Hops at 5-16d.; 30 tcs. Beef at 7s. 6d.; 75 tons Oil-cake at 27s. 6d.; and 50 tons Heavy Goods at 40s. ₱ ton.... For Glasgow, by steam, 8,000 bxs. Cheese at 40s.; and 170 bxs. Bacon at 35s. ₱ ton.... For Cardiff, by steam, 32,000 bushels Grain, reported at 6½d. ₱ bushel, with option of Bristol.... For Bristol, direct, an Austrian bark, 627 tons, hence, with about 3,600 quarters Grain at 4s. 6d.; and another, 465 tons, hence, with about 3,200 quarters do. at 4s. 9d. ₱ quarter.... For Bristol Channel, direct, an Austrian bark, 557 tons, hence, with about 3,300 quarters Grain at 4s. 9d. ₱ quarter.... For Cork and orders; an Austrian bark, 533 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain at 5s. 4½d.; another, 552 tons, with about 3,400 quarters do. from Philadelphia, reported at 5s. 9d. ₱ quarter.... For the Continent, a Norwegian bark, 733 tons, (cleared hence to-day for Philadelphia,) with about 5,000 bbls. Petroleum from Philadelphia on private terms, quoted at 4s. 7½d.@4s. 9d. ₱ bbl.... For Dublin or Belfast, a Norwegian bark, 478 tons, hence with about 3,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.... For Antwerp, a Norwegian bark, 545 tons, (now here,) with about 3,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 9d. ₱ bbl.... For Hamburg, by steam, 16,000 bushels Corn, on private terms—quoted at about 9d. ₱ bushel; 1,500 bbls. Resin, 325 pks. Tobacco, 300 sides Leather, and 500 pks. Provisions on private terms.... For Rotterdam, by sail, 5,000 Staves on private terms.... For Copenhagen, a Norwegian bark, hence, with about 2,750 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 5s. ₱ bbl.... For Christiania, a Norwegian bark, 292 tons, hence, with about 2,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 5s. ₱ bbl.... For Gibraltar and orders, a British brig, 368 tons, with about 2,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported at 5s. 6d.@5s. 6d. ₱ bbl.... For Marseilles, a British brig, 337 tons, hence, with about 2,000 bbls. Naphtha at 5s. ₱ bbl.... For Trieste, an American brig, 337 tons, (now at Boston,) with Tobacco, from Richmond and City Point, on private terms.... For the Rio Grande, a German brig, 223 tons, with Flour, from Richmond, and general cargo back to the United States, reported at £1,050.... For New-York, an American brig, 291 tons, and an American schooner, 390 tons, with Sugar, in bxs., reported from Havana, at $1 ₱ bx.... Two or three charters hence for the West Indies were reported, but without reliable particulars.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 21.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower at $1 06¾@$1 07 for No. 3 Red; $1 14 bid for No. 2 do. Corn—Offerings small; market very firm; 67½c. asked, cash; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 66¾c.@67c.; September, 67. Oats steady at 43c.@44½c. for No. 2, cash; 44c. October. Barley dull at $1 10 for No. 2 Nebraska Spring. Rye firm; little offering; small lots of choice sold at 88c. Whisky firm at 98c. Pork firm at $24. Bacon strong and advancing at 9¾c. for Shoulders, cash to buyer to Sept. 15; Clear Rib Sides, 13¾c.@13⅞c., cash; 13¾c., buyer, September; Clear Sides, 13¾c., cash; 14c., buyer, September. Lard higher at 11c., seller all the year. Hogs lower; good shipping demand; Bacon, $6@$6 75. Cattle in good demand and firm for best grades; low qualities dull; common through to choice corn-fed Texans, $2@$3 75; medium to fair Butchers', $2 50@$3; good to choice Native Steers, $4 50@$5 75. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 68,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn, 26,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 2,500 Hogs, 1,200 Cattle. Shipments—4,000 bushels Wheat and 2,000 bushels Corn.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—Flour quiet and weak. Wheat lower at $1 for No. 1 Spring; 95¾c.@97c. for No. 2 do., closed at the inside, spot; 93½c. September; 91c.@91¼c. for No. 3 do.; 86c.@87c. for Rejected. Corn firm and in fair demand; closed easier at 66½c. for No. 2 Mixed, spot; 66c. bid, August; 66c.@66⅛c. September; Rejected, 65¼c. Oats active, higher, and firm at 43½c. for No. 2, spot; 43¼c. bid, August; 39¼c. September; Rejected, 40c. bid. Rye firm and in fair demand at 73½c.@74c. for No. 2. Barley firm, scarce, and higher at 98c.@98½c. Pork steady at $22 62½@$22 75. Lard quiet and weak at 14⅛c.@14⅞c. Bulk Meats steady. Whisky sold at 97c. Freights quiet and unchanged. On the call of the board in the afternoon Wheat closed at 94⅞c.@95c. Corn 65⅛c. September 65⅝c. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 70,000 bushels Wheat, 206,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye, and 9,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 149,000 bushels Wheat, 71,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats, and 4,000 bushels Barley.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 21.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat, 3c.@2c. lower, closing steady; No. 1 White Wabash, September, $1 30; No. 3 do., $1 17½; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 18; Extra do., $1 22; Amber Michigan, $1 11; August, $1 10½c.; No. 1 Red, $1 11@$1 14; No. 2 Red, $1 10@$1 10½c.; September, $1 12½; October, $1 12; buyer October, $1 13; No. 3 Red, $1 04; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 11; September, $1 12½. Corn steady at 69c. for High Mixed September; 68c. October; Low Mixed, 69¼c.; Yellow, 70c.; no grade, 69c. Oats steady at 46c. for No. 1; 42c. for No. 2, September, 42½c.; October, 43c.; Michigan, 42c.; Rejected, 40c. Freights—To Buffalo, 2½c.@3c.; to Oswego, 5¾c.@6c. Receipts—87,000 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn, 18,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 29,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 21.—Flour dull and nominal; market favors buyers. Wheat dull and demoralized; choice White, $1 38; fair to prime do., $1 25@$1 35; choice Amber, $1 35@$1 37; good to prime Red, $1 20@$1 32; common to fair do., $1 10@$1 15; Western Red, $1 20@$1 23; Amber Western, $1 25@$1 27. Corn dull; Southern White, 70c.@72c.; Southern Yellow, 80c.@81c.; Western Mixed, 78c. Oats—Southern, 47c.@50c.; White Western, 50c.@52c. Rye unchanged. Hay unchanged. Provisions strong and active, except Lard and Pork, which are dull and nominal; Mess Pork, $24. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13¼c.@13½c. Sugar-cured Hams, 16½c.@17c. Lard—Refined, 14¾c.@15c. Western Butter firm and unchanged. Coffee nominal. Petroleum—Crude nominal. Whisky nominal at $1 01½@$1 02.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last twenty-four hours—12,588 bbls. Flour, 93,345 bushels Wheat, 75,954 bushels Corn, 45,200 bushels Oats. Canal Shipments—187,109 bushels Wheat, 32,737 bushels Corn. Rail Exports—95,662 bushels Wheat, 60,207 bushels Corn, 81,812 bushels Oats. Canal Freights weaker; Wheat, 9c.; Corn, 8c.; Oats, 5½c. Flour quiet; sales 1,000 bbls. Western Spring at $5@$6 50; Bakers', $6 75@$7 50; Amber, $6 75@$7 25; White, $7 25@$8 25. Wheat dull, prices entirely nominal; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 29; do. No. 2 do., $1 20; Sheboygan and Green Bay Spring, $1 25. Corn dull; sales 65,000 bushels No. 2 Western, in lots, at 73½c.; 1,500 bushels High Mixed at 74c. Oats neglected; No. 2 Western held at 48c. Rye nominal at 90c. Barley-malt firmer; Canada, $1 80@$1 90; Western, $1 65@$1 75. Other articles unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21.—Wool firm; stock scarce; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia Double Extra and above, 52½c.@55c.; Fine, 52c.@53½c.; Medium, 51c.@54c.; Coarse, 45c.@46c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western Fine, 46c.@50c.; Medium, 51c.@53c.; Coarse, 45c.@46c.; Combing, washed, 60c.@65c.; Combing, unwashed, 40c.@41c.; Canada Combing, 60c.@63c.; Fine, unwashed, 32c.@35c.; Coarse and Medium, washed, 36c.@38c.; tub-washed, 52c.@57c.; Colorado, washed, 27c.@35c.; do., unwashed, 24c.@ 6c.; Extra and Merino, pulled, 40c.@45c.; No. 1 and Super, pulled, 40c.@45c.; Lambs', 37c.@46c.; Texas, Fine and Medium, 25c.@30c.; do., Coarse, 20c.@25c.; California, Fine and Medium, 25c.@35c.; do., Coarse, 25c.@30c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales, 1,400 bbls. Wheat unchanged; sales, 1,000 bushels new No. 1 White Michigan at $1 35; old No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 32. Corn firm; sales, 2,000 bushels at 77c.@78c. Corn-meal—$32 for Bolted and $31 for Unbolted ₱ ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $18@$19; Shipstuffs, $20@$21; Middlings, $26@$28 ₱ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 6¾c., Corn, 6c. to New-York; Lumber, $2 75 to the Hudson; $3 25 to New-York. Lake Receipts—23,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 30,000 bushels Oats, 1,269,000 feet of Lumber. Canal Shipments—12,300 bushels Malt, 410,000 feet Lumber.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21.—Quercitron Bark—No. 1 steady at $37. Clover-seed—State and Western, $8@$11. Flaxseed commands $2 10; Timothy, $3 25@$3 50. Flour in improved demand; Superfine, $3 50@$4. Spring Wheat—Extra Family, $6@$7 50; State, Ohio and Indiana do., $6@$6 75; high grades, $8@$8 75. Wheat dull; new Red, $1 25@$1 30; White, $1 30@$1 35. Rye steady at 88c. Corn active and firm; Yellow, 86c.; Western Mixed, 85c. Oats firm; White, 50c.@53c.; Mixed, 47½c.@49c. Petroleum dull; Refined, 11c., cash and August; Crude, 5c. in bbls., 4¾c. in bulk. Whisky steady; Western in iron, $1 02.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 21.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand; No. 1, $1 09½c.; No. 2, 98c. spot; 96¾c. August; 93¼c. September. Oats strong and higher at 40c. for No. 2. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 67c. Rye lower for No. 1 at 80c.@81c. Barley in fair demand and lower; No. 2 Spring, in store, $1; September, 96c. Lake Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 3¾c.; to Oswego, 7c. Receipts—3,200 bbls. Flour; 104,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour, 117,000 bushels Wheat.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 21.—Flour dull; Wheat dull and lower; Red, $1@$1 05; White, $1 10@$1 18. Corn firm and scarce at 68c.@70c. Oats steady at 44c.@48c. Rye steady at 83c. Butter firmer but not quotably higher. Pork firm; sales at 23c. Lard firm; Summer held at 14¼c. Bulkmeats firm; Shoulders, 8¾c. spot; $8 40@$8 50 buyer August; Clear Rib Sides sold at 12⅛c., closing higher; Clear Sides, nominally, 12⅞c. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c.@13⅛c.; Clear Sides, 13⅝c.@13⅞c. Whiskey 1c. lower, 96c.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 21.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged at 74c.@82c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 55c. Rye quiet and unchanged at 90c. Pork unchanged at $24. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13¼c.; Clear Sides, 13¾c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 15c.@15½c.; plain, 14c. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅝c.; Clear Sides, 12¾c. Lard, 16c.@16¾c. Whisky, 96c.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Wheat quiet; sales one car extra White Michigan, $1 40. Rye quiet; sales one car at 85c. Corn in fair inquiry; sales 3,000 bushels at 81½c. Oats higher, and quoted at 51c.@57c. Barley quiet; good six-rowed State, early delivery, $1 15@$1 20. Malt steady.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 21.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and scarce. Oats firm and scarce; none offering. Pork dull and nominal. Lard unchanged at 15c.@16c. Bacon in fair demand and higher; Shoulders, 9¾c.@10c.; Sides, 13½c.@14c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 21.—Spirits of Turpentine dull at 32c. Resin dull; $1 62½ for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady; $1 25 for Hard, $2 25 for Yellow Dip, $2 75 for Virgin. Tar steady at $2 53.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 21.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 16¾c.; net receipts, 236 bales; gross, 304 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 15,353 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 885 bales; gross, 1,149 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,022 bales; sales, 1,600 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 21.—Cotton dull; Middling, 16¼c.; net receipts, 69 bales; gross, 69 bales; sales 17 bales; stock, 5,477 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 639 bales; gross, 639 bales; exports, to Great Britain, [illegible] bales; coastwise, 662 bales; sales, [illegible] bales.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 21.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15¾c.; net receipts, 138 bales; sales, 125 bales; stock, 4,336 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, [illegible] bales; exports, coastwise, 1,368 bales; sales, 300 bales.

MOBILE, Aug. 21.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 16c.; exports, coastwise, [illegible] bales; stock, 4,023 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, [illegible] bales; exports, coastwise, 327 bales; [illegible]

GALVESTON, Aug. 21.—Cotton, nominal [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 22, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—JANE EYRE—Miss Thompson, Miss Morant, Mr. Robinson, and Mr. Morris. Matinée at 1:30.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—WIG AND GOWN—WEAVERS—Messrs. Toole, Herbert, Westland, and Misses Johnstone and Mitchell. Matinée at 1:30

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—GRIFFITH GAUNT; OR LOVE AND JEALOUSY—Mr. Wheelock, Miss Irving, Miss Brooks, and Miss Safford. Matinée at 1:30.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—BELLE LAMAR—Mr. J. McCullough and Miss Randolph. Matinée at 1:30.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.—Mme. Violette Picault and others. Matinée at 1:30.

GLOBE THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Messrs. Hart and Seymour, Mlle. Rosa and Miss Glover. Matinée at 1:30.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

ROBINSON HALL.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Mlle. Delacour and others.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT—By Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.........$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.........10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.........2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.........3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.........2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

The legal rate of postage on THE DAILY TIMES, including Sunday edition, addressed to its regular subscribers, is $1 40 per annum, or 35 cents per quarter; DAILY, without Sunday edition, $1 20 per annum, or 30 cents per quarter, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE at the office where the paper is received. Subscribers who receive their copies by letter-carriers will please hand the annual or quarterly postage to the carriers, taking their receipts.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address at one dollar per month.*

Two years ago the *World* denounced the "Liberals" as a set of impostors. A few weeks later it declared that they, with the aid of the Democrats, would "sweep the country." A year ago it called them a miserable crowd of lunatics. Yesterday it spoke of them as a small but respectable party, destined to "sweep the State"—with the aid of the Democrats, as before. The Democratic managers must believe that their cause is a desperate one indeed when they once more go out of their way to implore the help of the faction which injured them so much in 1874. Disgusted with the results of that combination, the Democrats for a long period heaped every kind of abuse on the unlucky Fentonites. Now, they are once more beseeching the Liberals to enter into a new alliance with them. What can a party so managed look for but constant defeat and failure?

Mr. FRANK MOULTON has prepared and published what he calls a "statement" on the Beecher-Tilton affair. It prolongs a controversy of which we hope the public is becoming as tired as we have long been; and as we cannot see that it throws any new light on the dismal affair to which it relates, we, for our parts, refuse to publish it. We must, however, make room for several letters which MOULTON produces. We may add that we have never surrendered our space so unwillingly to any controversy as to this intolerable Brooklyn nuisance, and we should be only too glad if we never felt ourselves obliged to mention it again in these columns.

The way in which the subject has been dealt with by some of the papers must have been very satisfactory to Police Commissioner MATSELL, whose taste for obscene literature is well known. Every gutter has been thoroughly ransacked for dirt. Perhaps the greatest offender has been the New-York *Tribune*, which went out of its way to republish a half-indecent life of Mrs. WOODHULL, and which, in the absence of any new muck yesterday, printed what it called a "chronological review" of the whole affair. The taste thus displayed for dabbling in dirt will not surprise anybody who remembers the Richardson affair, the marriage at the Astor House, and the thanksgiving there pronounced by Mr. BEECHER "for what this man and woman have been to each other." One good turn deserves another.

Among the cable news which came into this office on Thursday was the following:

"LONDON, Aug. 20, 1874.—The British Government reminds the newspapers to-day, in an official note, that the publication of articles signed by those deprived of civil and political rights is prohibited by law."

Knowing that there is no such law in existence, we took the liberty of throwing that important dispatch into the waste-paper basket, and waited with some curiosity to see what that fiery advocate of freedom, the New-York *Herald*, would have to say to it. As we anticipated, it is wrought up into a state of fury and indignation which nothing but a Cardinal's hat can sat- [illegible]

held up to the execration of the world. "Any one," says the *Herald*, "in this free country can write for the newspapers over his own name; but in Great Britain this is not a universal privilege, as the Government has reminded the journals in an official note." Again:

"WHAT MEANS THIS GREAT COMMOTION?—The British Government has warned the newspapers not to print articles signed by persons deprived of civil and political rights. Does this mean JOHN MITCHEL, and is there a possible tragedy behind this preliminary comedy? After a quarter of a century, such a warning is absurd, and it would be so regarded anywhere but in England."

Perhaps there are some people who may think that ignorance so dense as this is a disgrace to American journalism, but it is about on a level with the usual productions of the "intellectual department," the persons connected with which just know how to read and write, and that is all. Yesterday afternoon the dispatch which so shocked the *Herald* came in a corrected form, and now it will be interesting to see what the future American Cardinal has to say about it:

"PARIS, Aug. 21.—The French Government reminds the newspapers in an official note that the publication of articles signed by those deprived of civil and political rights is prohibited by law.

[NOTE.—The dispatch from London of the 20th instant, attributing the above to the British Government, was incorrect.]"

It is not long since the announcement that operations in the coal mines of the Schuylkill region had been suspended would have caused some excitement. Not so now. The Reading Railroad Company on Tuesday last stopped working all but four of their one hundred and forty mines for an indefinite period. But this action will not affect prices, nor, very seriously, the amount of coal offered in market. Both these matters are regulated by the "combination" of the principal companies, which, in spite of the natural outcry at one time raised against it, seems to work very well for all parties concerned. We may say, in passing, that consumers of coal for household use will do well to lay in their supply for the winter as soon as convenient, if they have not already done so. There will be a steady though not very considerable advance in the price until December, according to the well-known purpose of the "combination," to which there is now no longer any considerable opposition.

The gossips are determined that there is some foundation for the rumor that German assistance to the Spanish Republic is to be purchased by the concession of territorial privileges of some sort. From a French source we have now the information that Germany has been fishing in troubled waters for some time; that that power wanted Cochin China of France when the war-indemnity question was settled; that she fixed a longing eye on the Philippine Islands when Spain got into difficulties, and that she now proposes a commercial union with Spain and a twenty years' lease of a seaport in the Antilles. All of this is the wildest conjecture; moreover, it is all highly improbable on its face. The simplest solution of the action of Germany is the most natural one. Spain has a regular—though republican—form of Government. The violence and excesses of the Carlists made the friendly offices of European nations desirable in the interest of humanity, but this was impossible so long as the republic was unrecognized. Germany took the initiative because the triumph of Ultramontane Carlists or Alfonsists would be threatening to Protestant Germany. Other European States joined in their recognition, and all talk about a reward being offered to any one of them is the most arrant nonsense.

Marshal BAZAINE has discovered that he was not tried by a jury of his peers; therefore his sentence was null and void; and, therefore, his parole at Sainte Marguerite was made to be broken on occasion. This ingenious sophism may satisfy the conscience of the escaped convict, but most candid people will consider it a very weak defense. That a trial under the laws of the French Republic could not be in the conduct of Marshals of the Empire is quite evident, but the Marshal did not then find fault with the composition of the court. That he dishonestly fled from his mild duress and now seeks to excuse himself by saying that he never was properly tried, will only confirm the justice of the verdict that he was guilty at Metz of conspiracy and treason.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

On the 16th of September the Democratic State Convention will be held at Syracuse, and the canvass will then commence in earnest. The Democratic leaders having fixed their convention one week before that of the Republicans, it is evident that they do not see anything to be gained by waiting. In this they are correct. The policy of the Republicans of New-York is plainly indicated by their course up to this time, and it was not to be expected that any advantage could be taken of the action of their convention. It will be undoubtedly straightforward and consistent, and the Democrats, as well as the people generally, can forecast it with sufficient clearness. The issues that will be presented this Fall will be tolerably well defined and familiar, and there will be very little chance for manœuvring, or for that "trade and dicker" which has been so liberally carried on for the last few years between the Democrats and the hungry little squad led by Mr. JOHN COCHRANE. We are not of those who believe that the contest which is about to open is one of little importance, nor do we believe that this opinion prevails to any such extent as the "Liberal" journals represent. With them the wish is father to the thought. A canvass in which they must necessarily take an insignificant part, and in which the matters nearest their hearts will receive but little public attention, is not likely to commend itself to them. But the choice of the chief executive officers and of the popular branch of the Legislature of a State like New-York can never be regarded with indifference by the intelligent members of the community. We have seen it stated in some of our Republican contemporaries that the Democrats do not care very much to gain the election this Fall, and that they shrink from the responsibility which the substantial control of the State Government would throw upon them. There is no ground for any such opinion as this, and it would be unfortunate if Republicans should come to entertain it. The Democrats are very much in earnest as to the approaching canvass, and will strain every nerve to carry the State. For them a great deal depends upon it. A victory in New-York would give them great weight in their National Convention two years hence. A defeat would seriously embarrass them there. The men who control the party in this State hope to name the next Presidential candidate. That, it will be remembered, was always a pet ambition of the New-York leaders, and especially of the Tammany men. Their successors have not abandoned it. If the possession of the Governorship, the negative if not positive control of the legislation of the State, and the chance of electing a United States Senator—all of which would be the fruits of victory—were not enough to kindle the ambition of the Democratic managers, the prestige to be gained in the National Convention would be ample. It would be reckoning without our host to assume that the Democrats will neglect any means that they can discover or contrive to defeat our ticket this Fall.

Moreover there is a special incentive at work on their side. It is well known that New-York City holds the control of the Democratic Party in this State, and that the heirs of Tammany, Messrs. JOHN KELLY and JOHN MORRISSEY, control the City. These gentlemen have managed their game in this City with a great deal of energy and shrewdness, though, of course, unscrupulously. They are working steadily to restore to their organization the influence it possessed under TWEED. Without being any less ambitious or any more trustworthy than TWEED, they are just now more prudent. They are playing a quiet game, and, without any blare of trumpets, they ardently desire to bring to the convention of 1876 a thoroughly organized following and the advantage of a decisive victory. If they can do this by placing Mr. TILDEN at the head of the ticket, they will adopt that course. If they find it more prudent to take a rural Democrat, they will take one. But whatever they do, and whoever may be taken by them, they are working to win. We may make up our minds to that, and act accordingly. One of the principal elements in the canvass this Fall will be the supremacy of KELLY and MORRISSEY, and the public will do well to recognize that fact.

Of course, we need not say that, in our opinion, their supremacy would be a disgrace and misfortune to the State and the country. They belong to the worst class of politicians known to our affairs. Their strength lies entirely in their ability, by low cunning and adroitness in the use of corruption in one form or another, to manage the ignorant and degraded class from which they sprung. They are quite as bad in their way as TWEED and GENET, and that set, with whom they were intimately associated, and to whom they owe their political advancement. They keep themselves a little in the background just now. They do not run for office. They delight, taught by TWEED'S fate, to play the rôle of the power behind the throne. But they represent the same political element, and to give them power would be simply to revive the old Ring in a new form, and to make it the more capable of harm from having triumphed over the public sentiment that once overthrew it.

There is obviously only one way in which to deal with KELLY and MORRISSEY and their party. It is to present to the people candidates who cannot be justly criticised, and to adopt in our platform the plainest expression of the opinion of the State on all important issues. A resolute and open fight is something they cannot stand. The State has shown repeatedly that it will sustain the Republican Party when the Republican Party is true to itself. That it will do so this Fall, upon the same condition, we have not the slightest doubt.

THE TEMPERANCE AGITATION IN NEW-ENGLAND.

The voters of Massachusetts are not the only people in New-England who are seriously discussing the question of Prohibition. The subject is more or less agitated in nearly all of the Eastern States at the present time, and in Maine, New-Hampshire, and Connecticut it is a favorite theme of public discussion the year round. The Prohibitionists constitute a kind of political faction in each of the above-mentioned States. They hold meetings, large and small, and the newspapers are filled with their appeals; but there is very little visible good from all their work. The temperate people of New-England note with pain that intemperance is by no means decreasing; and many of those who would be glad to see Prohibition succeed have given it up, convinced that it is an utter failure. It certainly has been unavailing in Maine. The Concord *Monitor* admitted, a few days since, that the Liquor law is not enforced in New-Hampshire, and all the world knows that ardent spirits are as openly sold in Massachusetts, and that the consequences of the sale are as disastrous, as in any country under the sun. It is evident that the people do not recognize the right of any Legislature to enact laws restricting their liberty to drink, and to get as drunk as they please. In the cities there is open defiance of the odious legislation, and in the country shrewd devices are adopted to cheat Argus-eyed inspectors, and petty hypocrisies, which gradually lower the tone of public morals, are resorted to. Nothing can be more contemptible than the sneaking manner in which liquor is sold and drank in some New-England towns. The druggist, the expressman, the physician, the very constables, are now and then guilty of connivance at evasion of the Liquor laws where they are supposed to be in force. It would seem as if the people delighted in drinking liquor simply because they are told that they must not.

There are large numbers of men, even in so intelligent a section as New-England, who assert, in the face of overwhelming evidence to the contrary, that "Prohibition actually prohibits," or that it may be made to do so. These people generally have a political crust in view when they indulge in their rhapsodies over the good effects of prohibitory legislation. They are yearly more and more bitterly opposed by the candid observers, who are convinced that the cause of Temperance and all efforts to promote it are hurt rather than helped by keeping them within the sphere of partisan conflicts, and that the people must be educated up to a prohibitory law before it will be wise to enact it. The great moral reform movement which is necessary cannot spring out of partisan contests. There is no State in New-England so law-abiding that its citizens would obey an active Prohibitionist policy to-day. If force were employed and liquors were confiscated generally, so that none could be had, there would be such a rebellion against the policy at the polls at the very next election that there would be no chances for future experiments of the kind. It is only on condition that the passive policy be maintained that Prohibition is tolerated in New-England at all. And it would not have been tolerated so long as it has were it not that thousands of sincere advocates of Temperance have been hoping that either its possible successes or its almost certain failures might pave the way to some real solution of an irritating problem.

There is, of course, in New-England, as elsewhere, a class which does not specially desire Temperance reform, and which believes in maintaining a loose, or perhaps at best a somewhat stringent, license system, and in leaving the rest to individual discretion. But the license system will not protect against the ills which are so conspicuous, unless it is much more strictly carried out than it ever has been in New-England. The Democrats in Massachusetts are loud in their protestations against the statute which, as their organ alleges, is "employed for purposes of alternate personal terrorism and political bribery." But there is not much probability that, should they, by any freak of fortune, get into power, they could do a great deal for the promotion of Temperance. They would make the barrier between license and free rum so fragile that it might be easily broken down; and it is quite probable that intemperance, under their régime, would increase in the large cities. There is plenty of opportunity for corruption under a system of granting licenses, and the Democratic voters, who have been so largely instrumental in corrupting those appointed to enforce Prohibition, would continue their old tactics. They sell the greater part of the liquor drank in New-England, and neither in Massachusetts nor any other Eastern State will they be likely to assent to any vehement Temperance measures.

The constantly strengthening impression in New-England, that whatever is done to really check the progress of intemperance there must be outside party limits, is likely to result in much good. The experience of Massachusetts in the coming campaign, and for a few months after it, is pretty certain, in case either Prohibition triumphs or a license system is begun, to afford her neighbor States fruitful lessons on the danger of mingling Temperance and State politics. The education of the people up to a thorough belief in Temperance is a formidable undertaking; but New-England, tired of unsuccessful searches after legal obstacles to drunkenness, will be soon forced to undertake that task; and if she should find some new means of ridding her population of the degrading vice which is steadily growing in extent and power within her boundaries, she would not have much occasion to regret the mistakes which finally compelled her to engage in earnest reform.

A REVIVAL OF DUELING.

Southern politicians seem to have their attention turned from the impending "war of races" to a more immediate cause of discussion. There appears to be a revival of dueling in various parts of the South. In Virginia two famous fire-eaters have been "cavorting" about the country, waiting for an opportunity to take deadly aim at each other on what they are pleased to consider the field of honor. But, as MOSBY and PAYNE could not have a quiet little affair of their own on the sacred soil, they went into the District of Columbia, where shooting is supposed to be safer. MOSBY was arrested at the instance of the Virginia authorities, and held to await a requisition, which is certainly an inglorious termination of an affair of honor. Perhaps Virginia is tired of these anachronisms. They were very well in the dark ages; they are now as absurd as would be the chain armor and skillet helmets of mediæval times. In Mississippi Gov. AMES has been obliged to keep his border in a ferment to prevent an incursion of duelists from New-Orleans. Govs. AMES and KELLOGG attempted to co-operate to break up the practice in the southern counties of Mississippi, but the public-spirited Democrats of the region were not willing to lend a hand, fearing that they might do something to help AMES while engaged in the nobler work of suppressing homicide.

But the late duel in St. James Parish, La., affords the best instance of the grotesque inadequacy of "the code" to meet the requirements demanded by those who appeal to it. Two rival editors belabored each other in their respective sheets until their neighbors thought nothing but the heart's blood of one or the other would wipe out the disgrace of their quarrel. By some curious process of ratiocination, it was agreed that the death or wounding of one of the parties to the dispute would decide which of two partisans in a recent local political convention was right. Accordingly, JOHNSON, tired of words, made an attack on HELM, beating him severely. This was done to facilitate matters; but HELM, to the amazement of everybody, failed to respond. He went on editing his paper with his usual industry and vigor. A local chronicler says that HELM'S "puerile conduct so incensed JOHNSON that he challenged him to mortal combat." Taken in connection with the circumstances, "puerile" is a good word. A Mr. RICHARD, however, though Deputy Sheriff, and in some sense a conservator of the peace, took up HELM'S cause as champion in the lists. *He* would fight JOHNSON whether HELM would or not. The time, place, and weapons were fixed upon, when the authorities stepped in and stopped the sport, as some light-minded people would call it. A fourth party to the dispute, one Dr. GRAY, now came on the scene, and said that RICHARD and JOHNSON were afraid to fight. The last-named gentleman was under bonds by this time, but RICHARD, the champion of HELM, was eager to prove that he, though also under bonds, would fight anybody for anything. This time the duel came off, and both men were killed. After exchanging "the usual civilities," in the disgusting jargon of the duello, these old friends stood opposite each other, and so terminated a long farce by a bloody tragedy. Observe, the original parties to the dispute yet live—prosperous gentlemen, and ready to hurl Pickwickian epithets at each other as long as ink and paper last. Two innocent, outside men, like natural idiots, stood up and blazed away at each other until both fell dead on the field. Who is satisfied? What principle has been vindicated? What wrong has been set right?

Of course, it is too late to argue against the supreme wickedness and folly of dueling. If men, living in the light of the civilization of the nineteenth century, still think to settle disputes as did the half-savage warriors of the tenth century, they are past reclamation. In the old superstitious times it was thought that some hidden power would save the right from any defeat in ordeal of battle or single combat. When RICHARD and GRAY pointed their Smith & Wesson revolvers at each other, they were living up to a code which, in 1074, compelled suspected men to prove their innocence by walking on burning plow-shares, or meeting a mail-clad warrior, if he were his peer, in deadly combat. The world has not advanced much if any man, North or South, thinks to prove anything by a duel in which the right is invariably with the best marksman, provided other material odds are not too much against him. But the duel in St. James Parish pushed the absurdity to its extreme. Both men were killed. Were both wrong? The popular wish that "both idiots may get killed" was gratified in their case. But nothing is proved—except that both *were* idiots. And the original quarrel, with the quarrelers, still survives. The utter folly of this affair, sad as it is in some of its aspects, may help destroy the practice of dueling. If so, the two murderers will not have fought in vain.

SPIRITUALISTS IN COUNCIL.

We fear that our country is in danger of losing somewhat of its long-established preeminence as the chosen home of advanced Spiritualism. This may be due to a decided skeptical reaction which has considerably thinned out the ranks of the seven millions of adherents which, by some occult process of mediumistic arithmetic, was found to be the precise count of the Spiritualistic phalanx in the United States. Or, it may be owing to the healthy disgust which our people feel and manifest toward persons who wish to pass for enthusiasts absorbed in the contemplation of unutterable mysteries, while cultivating the money-getting arts of the showman and the tricks of the conjuror. Whatever be the cause, the "speerits" seem of late to thrive better in England than on this side of the Atlantic, and reserve their most wonderful manifestations for a society pervaded by pretty much the same feeling of awe-struck faith as existed here half a generation ago. It is true that "KATIE KING," the highest development of modern Spiritualism, said she was going to a "higher sphere" before departing for this country; but then it is hard to get over the fact that she made her first appearance before the faithful in England, and that, with her successful "materialization" there, she declared her mission to be accomplished.

The proceedings at a recent conference of English Spiritualists furnish fresh illustrations of the growing fondness of the denizens of the invisible world for British soil. Even the miners in their pit workings have had "manifestations;" and it is a matter of record that "a little boy employed in a coal-mine near Glasgow was in the habit, when tired, of calling upon a spirit to help him to push his truck, which it generally did." This is probably the identical spirit of Hercules, restored to a more complaisant state of mind than that in which the fabulist represents him to have been when the lazy wagoner supplicated his assistance. His original obstinacy seems, however, to return at intervals, for we are told that "on one occasion the spirit used such violence as to damage the truck considerably." The mechanical dexterity of this spirit finds a fitting counterpart in the labors of certain spirits of the *Robin Goodfellow* type, who were in the habit of visiting the house of a gentleman with the suggestive name of Dr. SEXTON. It was no uncommon thing for these serviceable phantoms "to remove articles from one room to another while all the doors were locked, to make his bed at night, and to walk up and down the stairs with a tread as heavy as that of an ordinary man." We find another suggestion of the "shrewd and knavish sprite" of old English legend in the anxious inquiry of a gentleman about the duty of mediums toward "undeveloped spirits." He explained that "he had been much troubled by those of a malicious disposition." A distinguished medium present thought the question weighty enough to be submitted to his "spirit guides," and, passing then and there into a state of trance, he delivered a speech of some fifteen minutes' duration, to the effect that "it was wisest to treat undeveloped spirits kindly, rationally, and scientifically. If driven away, they only returned, reinforced in numbers and malicious," [*sic.*] About the true nature of this order of spirits no information was vouchsafed, but as we find it stated at a subsequent meeting that "many lunatic asylums have undeveloped mediums within their walls," it may be conjectured that "undeveloped spirits" are those whose wits are a little deranged.

The spirit who appeared to a gentleman by the name of GUPPY and a party of friends was evidently of a sportive and bibulous disposition. GUPPY'S lighted cigar was taken out of his hand and carried into the air, "where it could be seen by the light given out by its combustion"—evidently puffed by a spirit who enjoyed the weed. Some whisky and water stood on the table, and the same festive spirit handed it round to drink, replenishing the glass when attention was called to its exhausted condition. As this spirit answered to the name of "John," it had probably once animated the body of a waiter. It succeeded at least in demonstrating in the most satisfactory manner the close connection between the spiritualistic and the spirituous. A spirit of more serious temper was said by a gentleman present to have made pills, "which were afterward taken with marked benefit by a lady of his acquaintance"—probably the spirit of old PARR. But, spirits who descend to such ignoble tasks as trundling coal trucks, making beds, handing round whisky and water, or even making pills are evidently immeasurably inferior to those etherial essences whose influence is thus eloquently described by a "trance medium:" "Mental darkness is dispersed, the mind illuminated, ignorance dethroned by wisdom, a life of blinding selfishness changed into one of usefulness, and harmony and education of spirit, an opening of the interior chambers of the soul, and an irrigation of the innermost recesses of our nature by the sparkling waters of an ever-present inspiration from the good and the true in the world beautiful." The man who penned that is obviously worthy to take rank among the chief letter-writers in the Beecher-Tilton controversy.

The great and difficult subject of "materialization" received some attention. We are proud to say that it was reserved for an American to submit this luminous explanation of the mystery: "It is caused by the spirits condensing chemical particles which exist in the atmosphere, and which light does not allow to settle." Another gentleman gravely stated that "the materialized drapery of spirits was sometimes of a fabric not easily procurable in this country," while a third remarked, with unbecoming candor, that "a piece of cloth cut off by a female spirit from her materialized skirt was found to have been dressed with lime in the Manchester fashion, and he admitted that this presented a difficulty to Spiritualists which had not yet been surmounted." It is hard to imagine why any reasonable man should strain at a gnat like this after swallowing a whole caravan of camels. To spirits which can condense chemical particles existing in the atmosphere all things are possible, even the production of dry goods "dressed with lime in the Manchester fashion."

THE MIANTONOMOH.

There having been some discussion in Boston as to the reasons for sending the Miantonomoh away from the Charlestown Navy-yard for repairs, Hon. D. W. Gooch inquired of the Secretary of the Navy in relation to the matter, and received the following explanation: "In reply to your inquiry as to the Miantonomoh and the reasons why she cannot be repaired at the Charlestown Navy-yard, I beg to say that the repairs which are to be made upon that ship are such as cannot be done to advantage at that yard, nor, indeed, at any of our navy-yards, as now furnished. Under the appropriation made applicable for that purpose at the last session of Congress, it is designed to put some of our double-turreted iron-clads (all of which are now in a useless state) in a condition for service when needed. To this end the Miantonomoh, one of the most powerful, is to have her rotten wood-work replaced by an iron hull, with iron frames, beams, inside plating, armor, &c., calculated to be at once powerful and enduring. The work necessary to give her these things cannot be done at the Charlestown Navy-yard, where there are neither ways adequate to take her up, nor proper shops, rolling-mills or machinery to do the work, and where for want of these and other important elements of economy and success in this kind of work it would cost far more, both in time and money, merely to get ready to do these repairs than it will actually to complete them under more favorable conditions. It is proper, however, as you remark, that the mechanics of Charlestown and vicinity should have the advantage of a fair share of the Government work for the yard at that place, and, to this end, ships needing such work have already been ordered to Boston; and the Miantonomoh herself will, it is expected, be sent there to be fitted for sea. These will supply the places of those ships recently finished and ordered away, and will furnish the full proportion of proper work for that yard for this season."

THE CATHOLICS IN OHIO.

In relation to the defeat of the new Constitution in Ohio the Cleveland *Herald* says: "Thousands voted against the Constitution who voted for license. Of course the defeat of the Constitution of itself defeats license, so that the foolish men who voted against the Constitution and for license sooner or later will discover that for all practical purposes one vote neutralized the other. There undoubtedly were thousands who believed that the carrying of the license clause would engraft that policy on the State some way, either by its thus being added to the old Constitution or by its being a fragmentary new Constitution by itself. And so they voted, and so they threw one vote away. But there is no doubt the Roman Catholic manifesto of last Sunday defeated the new Constitution. And the fact that license was carried while the Constitution itself was defeated, is the strongest possible proof of that theory. The priests told their followers to vote against the Constitution. The Roman Catholics could do that and still vote for license. They unquestionably, if not forbidden by their priests, would have voted for the new Constitution. They dared not vote for the new Constitution, so they contented themselves in voting the one feature of license. This view of the matter is thoroughly illustrated by analysis of the votes in this city. The two Roman Catholic wards are the Fifth and Eighth—the latter much stronger in that faith than the former. In the Fifth Ward the Constitution had 153 majority, while license had 394. In the Eighth Ward the Constitution had a majority of one, while license was carried by 266 majority. That license carried while all the other separate feature met the same fate with the Constitution, is to be explained on the theory that these defeated clauses excited much less attention than the license clause, because they were not generally fully comprehended. We presume that not one man in ten who voted for or against minority representation, or railroad aid, knew really what either clause fully meant. But the question of license was one easily grasped, and was a question every man could promptly come to an opinion upon, and so could vote upon it readily, though, as the result shows, many thousands were ignorant as to the effect of their vote, and with one hand wiped out what they sought with the other hand to accomplish."

QUEER LIFE INSURANCE SUIT.

The Berkshire Life Insurance Company has a curious suit on its hands, growing out of the peculiar death, last Spring, of Mr. S. M. Cooper, a farmer in Stockbridge, Mass. His father and grandfather had each died at the age of forty-one years, and he foretold that he should died at the same age. Although apparently in sound health, he prepared to meet his fate as the date drew near, and, a few days before the time when he expected to die, he went to Pittsfield, had his will made, and, stepping into the insurance office, applied for a $5,000 policy, having already one of a similar amount in a company in another State. He was pronounced sound by the company's doctors, paid his premium and took his policy. The next day, before he reached home, he was taken sick with some kind of fits, as it was pronounced, and, being taken home, died soon after in his forty-first year, as he predicted. His administrators, L. S. Butler, of Lenox, and C. L. Lynch, of Stockbridge, applied, after due time, to the insurance company for the amount of the policy, but payment being refused they have brought suit for $10,000, with A. J. Waterman, of Pittsfield, as counsel. The company hesitate in the payment of the claim because they think the assured in his application and examination failed to acquaint them with symptoms of disease which he must have felt, but if a full investigation of the case shows that Mr. Cooper was perfectly honest in the matter the money will be willingly paid.

THE PRESIDENT AT MARTHA'S VINEYARD.

The following arrangements have been made to receive and entertain President Grant upon the occasion of his expected visit to the camp-meeting grounds at Martha's Vineyard on Wednesday next: To take the President and his party by special train, furnished by the courtesy of the Old Colony Railroad, on Wednesday morning, from Newport to the Vineyard by way of Wood's Hole, there taking the steamer River Queen across the Sound. The President's party will have the use of the famous room in which President Lincoln and (then) Gen. Grant conferred with the rebel chiefs concerning proposed terms of peace. On reaching the camp ground the party will lunch at the Highland House, and then proceed to the stand, where the President will be formally received. During his stay the President will occupy the cottage of Bishop Haven, which will be vacated and arranged for his use. Collector Simmons has volunteered all necessary materials for the decoration of this cottage, and also for the cottage of Dr. Tiffany, where a reception will be held by Mrs. Tiffany on Wednesday evening. Mr. Brownell of the Sea View House, Oak Bluff, and the proprietors of the Central House in the grove have offered their services and co-operation. In the movements of officials there is always a chance of delay and disappointment, but Dr. Tiffany received on Thursday a dispatch from the President, saying: "I think there is no doubt about going Tuesday."

CIVIL RIGHTS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Pennsylvania Equal Rights Association, which has just held its eleventh annual session in Harrisburg, issued an address, in which it is said: "Looking over our past work, there is much to encourage us, and very little for discouragement. The difficulties overcome, the good obtained by self-sacrifice and incessant toil, well may make us rejoice in the hour, and congratulate each other. We pass now—by Republican influence—throughout this [illegible] lence. We have obtained jury rights and admission to the common schools in some parts of the State, elected to offices of trust, and appointments of honor and responsibility, all in answer to our united efforts. All else we need and desire to secure to posterity can be obtained only through the passage of the Civil Rights bill."

THE STRANDED BRAZILIAN IRON-CLAD.

Of the Brazilian ship-of-war Independenzia, which met with the serious accident in launching on the Thames recently, and which was valued and insured at £250,000, the London *Standard* of the 8th inst. says: Pumping is going on daily at this vessel, but, for so far, little else; and, it must be said, that every tide is doing her much, it may be fatal, injury, not as some have suggested by warping her, but by first raising her great weight from the middle of the ways, and then letting down the more than 5,000 tons upon the midship section, where the real pressure comes. The consequence is that the staging of the ways has broken down worse than ever, and that what but the other day was a "mere case of crushing" is now, if the expression may be used, a "case of crumpling." The portion of the staging on which the stern of the Independenzia lay before the launch, and on which her midships lay when she stopped, is lowering into Thames mud with each tide, but that is not the worst of it, for if that were all the staging crushed into the river bed might serve as a bedding for some yet stronger ways to be laid down for other vessels hereafter. The fact is that the buoyancy of the stern, for all the water that has got into it, relieves the staging at each flood, and when the ebb comes the great mass settles down again with not more than its original weight, but with all the weight on a disorganized staging. It is not by any means the fault of the builders that little or nothing has been done. They doubtless see as well as any one can, that the vessel is suffering as well as the staging, that the outer skin is being more and more driven in every day, and that this cannot fail to increase the bulge internally, which is now threatening the very existence of the lower deck. But the builders really cannot well help themselves. If the Independenzia were floated to-day she would be saved—and he is a bold man who will say that it will be possible to save her this day week. The vessel has been insured, as we know, and it is the difference of opinion about who is to pay for the salvage of the ship which is causing the delay. We have known this for some days past, but really it seems high time to state it, for every tide's delay threatens the existence of one of the finest specimens of marine architecture that England has yet produced. If the insurance were all in one hand—if one company had got the whole of the risk—the Independenzia would have been floated before this; but the "business arrangements," it is right to say, are endangering the existence of the ship, and the sooner they are completed the more chance of getting off the vessel in serviceable condition will remain. As she lay yesterday morning and evening, it would only have been necessary to give her a little impetus with hydraulic rams, and to apply to her simultaneously such a tension on cables from tugs as has been applied before under somewhat similar circumstances, notably in the case of the Northumberland. Whether this will float her on a low tide on Monday or Tuesday remains to be seen, but we fear there is little chance of the attempt being made on Monday. Messrs. Dudgeon are doing all they can to clear her, and keep her clear of mud and water, but until the business "arrangements" have taken a more definite form than they had assumed up till last night, mere pumping and plugging are all that can be done. For this statement of the way matters lie, the builders are in no way responsible—the information does not even come from them—they are reticent in the extreme. But the fact remains that the conflicting interests at stake, and that in more than one or two quarters, are deferring the floating, until it begins to seem very probable that the big mass may never float at all. That the danger is more and more imminent at every tide's delay is obvious, and it in no way invalidates the opinion expressed six days ago that the vessel was then virtually safe, and that she was in no danger of warping. But she is now in danger of crumpling, and if there be much more delay about getting her off her heavy plating will have to be removed before her launch can be finished. We can only express the hope that the "business arrangements" will be completed very soon, and that the Independenzia may be floated before the piles of her ways make such a hole in her that she would only be launched to at once sink in the fairway of the Thames.

THE EPISCOPAL BISHOPS.

Bishop Henry W. Lee delivered an interesting address in Davenport, Iowa, on Sunday evening last, with especial reference to the late Bishop Whitehouse, of Illinois. He took for the foundation of his remarks the words, "Your Fathers, Where Are They?" Confining himself to the Fathers or Bishops of the Episcopal Church in the United States, he stated that, of 104 consecrated since the Revolutionary War, fifty-three have passed away; thirty-five having died since the conscration of Bishop Whitehouse, in November, 1851; and four having died within the last twelve months. The list of Bishops is made in the order of their consecration; so that survivors are rapidly pushed toward the head of the list. The Bishops, he said, feel that they are, as it were, on the death-roll. Ordinarily there can be no change in their official position except by their own death, as they are appointed for life, and cannot be transferred from one diocese to another. The Bishop remarked, in this connection, that, beginning at the foot of the list at his own consecration, in October, 1854, he had been crowded upward by the death of so many of his peers, and by the succession of others, that not more than ten Bishops were now his seniors in office, while about forty were his juniors. Thus, he said, your Fathers in God are passing away, and the places that now know us will soon know us no more forever. The late Bishop of Illinois, successor to that brave old Father of our Church, and the pioneer Bishop of the West, Philander Chase, has been called away in the midst of his work, and now rests from his labors. He was very prominent in the Church, distinguished for his learning and accomplishments, and very abundant in his official labors. His fatal illness, it was thought, was either occasioned or aggravated by his recent extra work in the vacant diocese of Wisconsin, in the heat of midsummer, and in addition to his ordinary care of his own diocese. He passed quietly away, without any of the agonies of death, and a placid smile settled upon his countenance, giving him the appearance of one taking rest in sleep, or of one rejoicing to be delivered from the burden of the flesh and about to be forever with the Lord. Bishop Lee dwelt at some length upon the leading characteristics of Bishop Whitehouse, and paid a fraternal tribute to his memory. He made an allusion, in closing, to the recent deliverance of Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, from threatened death, and his own almost miraculous preservation from serious, if not fatal, injury a few weeks since, referring to a fall in the Episcopal residence in Davenport; gathering from these and similar events strong confirmation of the truth that "In the midst of life we are in death."

RAILROAD TROUBLES AT THE FALLS.

The Rochester *Democrat* has information of serious difficulties at Niagara Falls between the Great Western and Canada Southern Railways. On Thursday afternoon the latter tried to connect its line with Suspension Bridge at Clifton. It had forty men engaged in the work, who were attacked by 200 employes of the Great Western. The latter drowned out the Canada Southern workmen by turning upon them the steam from an engine. Over 100 additional hands of the Great Western Road reached the scene Thursday night. The Canada Southern Company served an injunction on the officers of the other corporations after the fight. There is great excitement over the affair, and it was feared that more serious trouble may follow. The following detailed account is added: "The Court of Chancery last week gave the Canada Southern the right of approach to the bridge across the Great Western tracks. At 3 P. M. to-day Chief Engineer Flagg with forty men commenced tearing up the track on the south side near the bridge. The Great Western officers sounded their car-shop whistles and soon had 150 men on the spot. The Southern men had got their ties down and the Western hands ripped them up. The former kept at work. The latter then ran the engines on the side track and opened the valves on them, but the Southerns were kept at work still. The Western hands then ran an engine through a pile of ties, and the Southern employes had to get for their lives. The Western men ran the engine off the track at a spot designated for the frogs. The Great Western Company soon had 150 men from Hamilton on the ground. There are about 350 there now, and more are expected. Mr. Kingswell, counsel for the Canada Southern, was making out arrest papers when your reporter was there at 8 o'clock this evening. The manager of the Southern informed your reporter that he would proceed again to-morrow. If resistance is offered the Militia will probably be called out. The Great Western is strongly censured by all citizens."

CONFERENCE OF SPIRITUALISTS.

The final sitting of the Conference of Spiritualists, says a London paper of the 8th inst., was held yesterday afternoon at the Crystal Palace. Dr. Sexton presided, and read a paper by Mrs. Fitzgerald on "The Spiritualism of the Bible and Cui Bono." The writer referred to the numerous cases mentioned in the Old and New Testaments in which angels were said to have appeared in human form to various persons—Lot, Elijah, Moses, Peter; to the levitation of heavy substances, such as the swimming of the iron hatchet-head at the bidding of Elijah; and the spirit writing in the Palace at Babylon—as analogous to the spiritualistic phenomena of the present day. Miss Kislingbury read an address which it was said "had been dictated to Mrs. Tappan by her spirit-guides." I was concerned with the great results which spiritualism is to achieve "in the social, mental, political, and religious renovation of society." According to the spirit communication, the new doctrine had already abolished the fear of death, the primal terror of mankind. After an adjournment, a paper was read, furnished by Mr. Robert Harper, "On Compound Consciousness, and its Relation to Mediumship and to the Doctrine of Reincarnation;" and [illegible]

OPEN AIR WORSHIP.

SING SING.

YESTERDAY'S RELIGIOUS SERVICES—THE ATTENDANCE NOT SO LARGE AS IN PREVIOUS YEARS—INCREASED ACCOMMODATION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SING SING, Friday, Aug. 21, 1874.

The camp ground this morning was alive with people at an early hour, the heat driving them from closely-packed tents, cottages, and lodging-houses to the cooling retreats beneath the shade of the grand old trees. The regular sermon this morning was preached by Rev. Dr. Nelson, of New-York, from Matthew, viii., 11: "Many shall come from the East and West and North and South and sit down in the Kingdom of Heaven." The congregation was not as large as on yesterday morning, and those who were absent missed a good sermon.

A "Children's Meeting" here is worth noticing. They occur every day at 1 P. M., and the proceedings are always full of interest. To-day pretty bouquets of flowers adorned the preachers' stand, and the singing was accompanied by music from an organ, presided over by Miss Miller. Nearly all the children on the camp ground occupied front seats close to the speaker, which had been arranged expressly for their benefit. All were neatly attired, and their bright eyes and happy faces showed that they were greatly interested in this pleasant Summer gathering. They were of all ages, from the year old babe to the prim modest little miss of twelve years. The meeting was led by Rev. Mr. Richmond, of North Sing Sing. The opening hymn was

"Jesus the Water of Life will give
Freely, freely, freely,"

a very pretty little church melody, and it was sung nicely, all the little folks knowing every line of it. Prayer followed by Mr. Richmond, after which he requested all the children present to learn a verse from the Scriptures which contains either the word "repent" or "repentance" to speak to-morrow. The children all nodded assent, and then sung:

"Never be afraid to work for Jesus,"

the time of which is quick, and it seemed to please the young folks greatly. Rev. Mr. Metsler also addressed the meeting, and Rev. Mr. McAllister knelt in prayer, all the children kneeling with him.

Dr. True, of Flushing, Long Island, followed with entertaining remarks. He referred to passages of Scriptures which until recently he did not knew were in the Bible. In reference to the use of intoxicating drinks, he told the children they might drink the same wine which Joseph squeezed in the cup of Pharaoh, or the wine of the communion table, but not intoxicating wine. He passed from temperance to the consideration of lightning, and, upon the basis that all the women and children present were afraid of lightning, he argued they are generally more scared than hurt, and presented statistics to show how safe people generally are from lightning. Said he, "There are 40,000,000 of people in this country, and during this year not forty have been killed by lightning; therefore, your chances are one in a million of being struck. Say there are ten thunder-storms in a year, your chance is one in 10,000,000, and if there are only ten flashes of lightning in a storm, your chances are one in 100,000,000." "Why, my dear children and women," said Dr. True, "I'll insure the whole of you from lightning for one cent each per annum." "Any how," concluded he, "love the Lord and let it lightning as much as it will." Three prayer-meetings were held at noon to-day, one in the Duane street tent, led by Rev. A. C. Morehouse, of the New-York City Mission; one in the Bedford street tent, led by Rev. Delos Lull, and one in the Peekskill tent.

The steam-boat Thomas P. Way brought a large number of visitors here to-day from New-York and intermediate points, but the early morning trains did not bring many. The Police, under Detective Bennett and Sergt. Lefferts, report no overt acts by outsiders up to this time, but say they will no doubt have plenty of work in their line to-morrow and Sunday. On the latter day 10,000 or 15,000 people are expected. To-day the number present is nowhere near as large as yesterday. Then they came here in all sorts of vehicles, from along the line of the Harlem Railroad, but the intense heat which they experienced yesterday, and which continues to-day, has kept them back. Last night it was hotter here than at any time before in six weeks. A number of the families tenting out have been here five or six weeks. Two years ago there were sixty families domiciled on the camp ground four weeks before the meeting opened. The principal families having tents here now, outside of the clergy, are John R. More, Bartlett Smith, Robert Bowne, John A. Miller, Robert J. Lomas, W. B. Waldron, all of New-York; Mr. Secor, of Sing Sing; Mrs. Ferris, of Poughkeepsie; Miss Kate Lee, of Poughkeepsie. It cannot yet be said that the camp-meeting this year is a success. On the contrary, up to this time I am inclined to think there is a great falling off in the attendance when compared with last year and the year previous. I was talking with an aged Poughkeepsian yesterday on the subject. He has attended camp-meetings annually for years, and he stated this one has the poorest look of any he had visited for a long time. I believe, too, that the committee are just the least bit disheartened, and the same feeling pervades the breasts of the hackmen, who are good authority on that question. Each hack has to be registered, and the driver receives a number, for which he pays $3. Twenty-five are thus registered, and the drivers say they have not averaged $6 per day, where in former times they have averaged $20 per day. All, however, look hopefully forward to to-morrow and Sunday, when it is expected there will be a grand rush to the grounds from all quarters. This afternoon an enterprising Sing Sing photographer is taking views of the main stand and congregation, groups of tents, and stores.

Dr. Stratton, of Yonkers, preached the afternoon sermon to-day. His remarks were full of deep thought, and he was listened to with marked attention. He is considered one of the leading clergymen in the Methodist ministry. One of the managers in the office to-day stated that in all probability, after this year, camp-meeting will not be held over Sunday; that it will commence on Monday and end on Saturday. No particular reason was given for this probable change. The "basket collections" are worth looking after on these grounds. There are three of them taken daily, one at each service. Thus far there have been ten regular meetings, and the basket collections amount to $70—about $7 a meeting. At usual church service in ordinary cities the plate collections amount, on the average, to $10 per meeting. So it will be seen the basket collections at this camp-meeting, thus far, amount to considerable less than the plate collection at any one church at regular Sunday services at home. Last year the entire basket collection here amounted to $374 65. But Daniel Drew was here then, and he put a $5 bill in the basket every time it was put before him. Daniel Drew has not arrived here yet, and if he does not come, the collection this year will, of course, fall far short of last year's.

The boarding tent and ice-cream and lunch-counter here are daily patronized by the masses, and all the luxuries of the season are at hand for those who have money. Broiled chicken and chicken potpie disappear rapidly daily, and John Howe, the cook, knows his business. It is the only boarding tent on the ground, and the rush to it at noon is immense. One piece of intelligence will be very gratifying to those intending to come here to-morrow and Sunday—that is, that they have now got sprinklers at work over the entire road from here to the depot and steam-boat landing, and therefore the clouds of dust are avoided, and riding, instead of being a dread, is a pleasure. I saw a Quaker on the grounds this afternoon—a full-dressed broadbrim. Not only did he sit quietly throughout the regular service, but he also attended the prayer-meetings.

This evening the sermon was preached by Rev. O. G. Hedstrom, of the Swedish Bethel Ship. On Sunday Rev. William Lloyd, of Poughkeepsie, is to preach; probably in the afternoon. Dr. Foss, of New-York, is also expected. An important dispatch has been received from Superintendent J. M. Toucey, of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroads, announcing that the Northern Express, which leaves Troy at 5:40 Sunday morning, will stop at Sing Sing, and also that the First Pacific Express, leaving New-York Sunday night at 6 o'clock for Albany, will also stop here, which will give upper Hudson people an excellent opportunity of spending the day in camp.

GOV. ALLEN FOR PRESIDENT.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* telegraphs that during the last few weeks some of the leading Western Democratic politicians who have been sojourning at the White Sulphur Springs have been talking about the best available candidate for the next Presidency, and that the preponderance of sentiment seemed to regard Gov. Allen, of Ohio, as the man.

POOR CHILDREN'S EXCURSION FUND.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Trustees of the Poor Children's Free Excursion Fund wish to tender their thanks to the public who have so generously supported their efforts to give the street children of New-York an opportunity to breathe, for one day at least, the pure air of the country, with the additional pleasure of rambling in green woods and a joyous voyage up the Hudson or the Sound. The subscriptions to the fund this year have enabled the Trustees to give eleven excursions, in which over 22,000 boys and girls have left the hot and dusty streets of the City for the country. These children have been well fed as well as amused at the small cost of about thirty-six cents each, while the food furnished has been abundant in quantity and the best of its kind.

The season for these excursions is now drawing to an end, and, therefore, the Trustees are desirious of closing the operations for 1874, by giving two more excursions, in order that all of the poor neighborhoods of the City may enjoy an equal share in the benefits of the fund. To defray the expenses of these two picnics the sum of at least $1,500 is needed. Subscriptions to the fund are accordingly earnestly solicited.

W. BUTLER DUNCAN, No. 11 Nassau st.,
CHAS. H. MARSHALL, No. 38 Burling Slip,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT, No. 94 Maiden Lane.
GEO. H. BRODHEAD, President New-York Stock Exchange.
EDWARD KING, No. 73 Broadway,
Trustees.

THE CHARMS OF SANTA CRUZ.

From a Correspondent of the Boston Journal.

This beautiful island is rightly called the "Gem of the Sparkling Carib Sea." Its charming and varied scenery reminds one constantly of Switzerland. Though known by many as possessing the most mild, equable, and healthy climate on the globe, it seems to have been generally overlooked and almost forgotten, because steam navigation is supposed to make other less desirable places so much more accessible. It is located a little aside from the route of ocean steamers, yet it is only forty miles from St. Thomas, the coaling station for steamers of all nations, and where the mails, freight, and passengers are landed for all the "Windward" and "Leeward Islands." And now that the United States and Brazil line of steamers is so well established, (none better afloat,) leaving New-York the 23d of each month, (February excepted,) connecting at St. Thomas with excellent schooners, which will at once take passengers to Christiansted or West End in five or six hours, making the entire trip from New-York to the island in six or seven days, the objections as to access are easily removed.

As the actual facts become known, it would seem that this island would soon become the most popular of resorts for those who are seeking a mild climate during the Winter and Spring months. The temperature during the entire year varies only some seventeen degrees, say from 70° to 87° Fahrenheit, averaging about 75° during Winter and Sping. The drives upon the island are exhilarating. The roads are magnificent, surpassed but little by those of Central Park. As the entire Island has been under cultivation for a long period, not an unhealthy spot can be found. The climate is rather too dry for the planter, but its dryness is probably the cause of its being so healthy.

Good living is a certainty, as everything desirable is easily obtained. The English language is the common language. The people are exceedingly hospitable and polite, especially to strangers. Climate, scenery, food, and a friendly people, all combine to make it a most desirable post for the searcher for health. To open this delightful island to those who may be benefited by a sojourn there, an enterprising merchant of Christiansted has, in connection with others, purchased for the accommodation of boarders the beautiful estate called "Bulow's Minda." It was formerly the residence of two of the Colonial Governors. It is located some two miles from Government-house in Christiansted, situated on a high hill, and commanding one of the most varied and extensive views to be seen anywhere. The buildings are large, well built, in good order, fine stables, delightful walks, in fact everything which can make a life there of four or six months perfectly enjoyable.

There are also several fine estates having large and comfortable houses, where private families are glad to take a limited number of boarders, and where strangers have assured us they never fared better or enjoyed themselves more. Such board can be had for the comparatively low price of $10 to $14 per week. There is an excellent hotel near the landing, where persons can go to refresh themselves; and if they do not wish to remain the gentlemanly landlord will give all requisite information. There is likewise a house near the fort, kept by a lady, and some private families in the town receive strangers occasionally. The Government House and banks are located at Christiansted, and it may be of some interest to know that the agents of this branch of the English Colonial Bank are Messrs. Maitland, Phelps & Co., of New-York. All who seek this lovely island in search of health will never regret it. If they try it a "Health Seeker" believes they will try it again.

W. A. B.

THE COUNCIL OF POLITICAL REFORM.

At a meeting of the Election Committee of the New-York Council of Political Reform, held last evening, Mr. W. Wallach presiding, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The Police Commissioners have resolved to appoint for the coming election as election officers none but men of known ability and integrity, and against whom no well-founded objections have been made by any citizen; and,

Whereas, To accomplish this purpose, the Police Commissioners have promised to publish in the *City Record*, before any appointments are made for these offices, the names of the candidates selected from the lists submitted by the different political organizations and the Council of Political Reform; and,

Whereas, By this action the opportunity is offered to secure for the coming election the appointment of election officers of a much higher order than we have had for many years; therefore,

Resolved, That it now becomes the duty of every good citizen to assist in effecting this desirable result by scrutinizing the lists of candidates as soon as published, and to report to the Bureau of Election the name of every person found to be unsuited for such office.

Resolved, That we herewith call upon our fellow citizens to attend faithfully to this important duty, and also that we earnestly request those who may be appointed to these offices not to refuse to serve or to neglect this important public service.

THE GERMAN REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The German Republican Central Committee held the first meeting of the season at No. 349 Bowery last night. Judge Dittenhofer presided, and a report was submitted by the Executive Committee proposing measures to insure representation at the Republican State Convention at Utica, which was adopted, and the subcommittee of the Executive was directed to take further action in the matter. A committee is to be formed from the ranks of the leading German Republicans which is to be in attendance at the convention.

THE O'NEIL INQUEST.

Coroner Kessler held an inquest yesterday in the case of John O'Neil, a fireman, who died at Twenty-ninth street and Seventh avenue on the 16th inst. from injuries received by being run over by a hook and ladder truck of the Fire Department. Joseph D. Lindner, the driver of Truck No. 4, was called to the stand, and testified that when they arrived at Fifty-seventh street and Eighth avenue, on the way to a fire, he first noticed the deceased near the wheel. He asked the fireman which way he should go, and suddenly slipped against one of the horses and fell. He stopped the truck as quickly as possible, but too late to save him. Charles McName, the Assistant Foreman of Truck No. 4, said that the deceased jumped from the truck at Fifty-sixth street and ran ahead, but slipped at Fifty-seventh street and rolled over. The driver stopped as quickly as he could. It is one of the rules of the department to have a man run ahead to warn pedestrians. Had the man lain perfectly still when he fell instead of rolling he would not have been injured.

Several other witnesses corroborated the testimony of the previous ones. The jury rendered the following verdict, on the recommendation of Coroner Kessler: "That John O'Neil came to his death by injuries accidentally received on the 16th day of August, on Eighth avenue, near Fifty-seventh street, by hook and ladder truck No. 4, of the New-York Fire Department. While we exonerate the driver of the truck from any carelessness, we would, in view of the fatal accident, recommend to the Fire Department to abolish the old practice of letting firemen run in advance of the engines, but employ men on horseback for the purpose of warning pedestrians and vehicles."

YORKVILLE POLICE COURT.

Augustus D. White, of No. 708 Broadway, was held in $300 bail to answer for stealing gas belonging to the Manhattan Gas-light Company. He had his place connected with the gas main under the sidewalk by means of an India rubber tube, and was using the gas unknown to the company. He says he is innocent....Mathew Halpin, No. 600 East Eleventh street, on Thursday night shot his friend Michael Costello, of No. 546 East Sixteenth street, in the thigh. The wound was not a serious one, and when the parties were brought to court Costello refused to make a complaint. Judge Smith then held both on a complaint of disorderly conduct preferred by the officer....Daniel McGuire was arraigned on a charge of false pretenses. Some months ago he obtained $2 50 from Mr. Buchanan, No. 708 Sixth avenue, as a year's subscription for *Thompson's Bank Note Reporter*, a canvasser for which he claimed to be. Inquiry at the office of the *Reporter*, however, showed that his representations were false. It was plain he had converted the money to his own use, and he was held for trial. He denied his guilt....Thomas Murphy, the husband who so brutally beat his wife on Thursday night, at No. 540 East Fifteenth street, was held to await the result of her injuries. She is in Bellevue Hospital.

SUDDEN DEATH OF AN OLD MAN.

It was reported at the Coroner's Office yesterday that Robert Sands, a furniture express man, of No. 522 Eighth avenue, died under suspicious circumstances at 10 o'clock on Wednesday night. The testimony of one of the witnesses taken yesterday was that the deceased was under the influence of liquor for several days. On Wednesday afternoon about 5:30 o'clock he went into Hugh McKevitt's liquor store, at Forty-first street and Eighth avenue, and called for something to drink. Mr. McKevitt refused to furnish him with anything, as he thought the man had already drank too much. He then asked the proprietor of the place to lend him $1 50, but the latter refused to do this, and then asked him to go to James A. Waring's drug store, on the opposite corner, and he would get him something that would relieve him. The deceased accompanied Mr. McKevitt to the drug store, and the latter asked the druggist to mix him a dose of some kind, as the man was drinking hard for several days, and wanted something to quiet his nerves. A mixture was made up and drank by the deceased, who then went to his home and laid on a lounge. Shortly after some of the inmates of the house noticed that Mr. Sands was unconscious, and attempted to arouse him, but without effect. They then sent for a physician, but he was unable to render any assistance—the man dying at 10 P. M., without having regained consciousness.

Owing to the fact of the deceased having almost immediately become unconscious after taking the dose prepared by the druggist, and remaining so until death ensued, some of the physicians believed that there must have been something in the mixture which at least hastened the man's death. Coroner Kessler, with Deputy Coroner Leo called at No. 522 Eighth avenue last evening for the purpose of making a post-mortem examination. Dr. Leo subsequently made the autopsy, and found a small clot of blood on the left hemisphere of the brain which would indicate apoplexy. The liver and kidneys were in a very bad condition, as were also the abdominal organs. The stomach was removed in order to make a chemical analysis of it. Coroner Kessler empanelled a jury who viewed the body, and the inquest was set down for Thursday next at 1 P.M. From the testimony already taken it appears that the deceased had not drank any liquor for seven years until five weeks ago, since which time he has been drinking continually. Mr. Waring, the druggist, says that what he gave the man in the mixture he made for him was lavender, valerian, a decoction of cinchona, and thirty drops of a weak solution of laudanum. Coroner Kessler held the druggist to bail in the sum of $1,000 to await the verdict of the jury.

FREAKS OF AN INSANE WOMAN.

Intense excitement was created in Bay street, Jersey City, at a late hour Thursday night, by the antics of a woman named Fichtner, who acted as if she was insane. She shouted, yelled, and screamed at the top of her voice until the entire street was filled with people, who had imagined from her cries that somebody was being murdered. At length her husband prevailed on her to go into the house, but she had no sooner got inside than she picked up a lighted lamp from the table and threw it at his head. The missile just escaped him, and striking against the wall broke into pieces and scattered the burning oil over the floor. Mr. Fichtner was severely burned, and the house set on fire. Four or five men ran down from Fire Head-quarters, near by, with fire-extinguishers, and succeeded in smothering the flames. In the meantime the woman ran out into the rear yard, and attempted to climb on top of a shed, but missed her footing and fell heavily to the ground. She was picked up insensible, and carried into the house, where she soon recovered.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Gen. Silas Casey, United States Army, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Rev. C. R. Weld, of Baltimore, is at the Hoffman House.

Prof. F. H. Hedge, of Harvard College, is at the Sturtevant House.

Emilio Benard, Minister from Nicaraugua at Washington, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Luis Polo De Bernabé and Luis De Potestad, of the Spanish Legation, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Ex-Gov. William Dennison, of Ohio, and Washington Booth, Collector of the Port of Baltimore, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Senator Thomas M. Norwood, of Georgia; Judge A. E. Suffern, of Haverstraw, N. Y., and Capt. L. Cooper, of steam-ship State of Georgia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Senator Reuben E. Fenton, of Jamestown, N. Y.; Congressman W. H. Barnum, of Connecticut; Postmaster John F. Smyth, of Albany; Ex-Congressman F. E. Woodbridge, of Vermont; Hon. Galusha A. Grow, of Texas; John P. Bigelow and George B. McCartee, of the Treasury Department, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE CASE OF ALLEGED CRUELTY ON SHIPBOARD.

The case of Capt. Kemble, of the steamer Knickerbocker, charged with cruelly treating one of his ship's company, as reported in THE TIMES of yesterday, was brought before United States Commissioner Stilwell yesterday morning. William Mullen, the complainant, told a long story, which was not corroborated by the witnesses he presented. Capt. Kemble produced the ship's papers to show that Mullen did not belong to the crew of his vessel, and had never been engaged or hired by any person on board the ship. On the cross-examination Mullen admitted that he had not been so closely confined as he had at first stated, and varied his story considerably. As it was clearly proved that his name was not on the ship's papers and that he was not a member of the crew, Commissioner Stilwell discharged the case, he having no jurisdiction.

A STOLEN WATCH.

William Johnson, of Allen street, was arrested and taken before Justice Wandell, of the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, charged with stealing a gold watch of the value of $55 from Mr. Peter Bernard, of No. 10 North William street. The watch in question was hanging on a nail in a room in the rear of Mr. Bernard's shop, and on the morning of the 20th inst. Johnson got in by the back way and took it. He was seen by George Bernard, the son of the complainant, who gave the alarm, and the thief was caught. He was held to answer in default of $1,000 bail.

AN ALLEGED TILL-TAPPER.

Henry Wilson, aged seventeen, who says he is a painter by trade, and that his place of residence is Milwaukee, was yesterday arrested on complaint of Mr. William J. Hastings, who says he saw him coming from behind his counter, in the store No. 40 Fulton street, where he had no right to be, and that it was immediately discovered that the money-drawer, containing $30, was open. He therefore charged the prisoner with having attempted to steal the money he had in his drawer. Wilson was held to answer in default of $1,000 bail.

A DUEL WITH A MANIAC.

For nearly two weeks, says the Washington (Kansas) *Republican*, Elegan Driskell, whose home is a few miles north-east of this city, has showed signs of insanity of the most malicious type. He has threatened the lives of several persons, and on several occasions he has been heard to say that he would "shoot the heart out of Sheriff Patrie," if he came his way. His bitterness toward Patrie in particular seems to have been on account of the effectual way in which Patrie worked up the case of his brother, C. Driskell, who is now in the penitentiary for larceny. Elegan has been growing more bold and vicious up to last Monday, when the County Attorney issued papers for his detention, fearing that some serious mischief might be done by allowing him to run at large, and Sheriff Patrie and Constable Childers were ordered to make the arrest. He had been seen a short time before making his way toward the fields of Mr. Lynd, a short distance north-east of town, and the officers, not mistrusting that he had arms, proceeded unarmed to where he was supposed to be. He was soon discovered lurking about the fields, armed with a Sharp's rifle, and on seeing the officers drew his rifle on Childers and fired, but by a quick movement Childers evaded the ball, and retreated to the house of Mr. Lynd for arms. He procured a shotgun, the only weapon at hand, and started in pursuit, while Patrie started to the city to get arms and summon assistance. Driskell took a circuitous route toward the city, and reached the eastern limits of the town just as Patrie had procured a shotgun and was starting in search of him. As Mr. Patrie turned the corner in the rear of Haak's lumber yard, he and the maniac stood face to face at a distance of about forty yards, each with his gun in hand, and each in full view of the other, the maniac thirsting for the blood of his would-be captor, and Patrie determined to do his duty at the risk of his life. As quick as human hands could move, the deadly weapons were lowered into position, and a simultaneous report and two clouds of smoke sent a thrill of terror through those who were hastening to the scene. Even before the report of the weapons had fully died away, and before the smoke had arisen from about the combatants, the maniac was heard to shriek in wild tones, "There, I've killed him at last." But a moment later the sickening effect of a wound came over the maniac, and he reeled and fell to the ground, and was seized by the strong arms of the Sheriff. Dr. Williamson was summoned, and ascertained that the ball from the rifle of the Sheriff had passed through the flesh on the inside of the thigh, without injuring the bone, but making a ghastly wound. The wound was dressed, and Driskell was lodged in the jail.

THE TURF.

EXTRA BENEFIT DAY AT SARATOGA.

MADGE WINS THE THREE-QUARTER-MILE DASH IN 1:15¾—THE FASTEST TIME ON RECORD—CARVER AND LIZZIE LUCAS WIN THE OTHER RACES—TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Friday, Aug. 21, 1874.

The extra day given for the benefit of the Saratoga Racing Association did not break propitiously. The atmosphere was murky, and the sun was obscured by leaden-hued clouds. So much did it look like rain that the races were postponed for three-quarters of an hour, as the Racing Association desired to give the athletic villagers a substantial recognition of the services of the Rowing Association in advancing aquatic sports in the estimation of the public. By 12 o'clock there was a gleam of sunshine, and the people began wending their way to the course. There was a very respectable attendance, but it was not as large as it should have been under the circumstances. The track was in splendid condition, and fast time was looked for. The programme presented three races, the first being a dash of three-quarters of a mile for all ages, and Madge once again bore the blue and red of McDaniel to victory, running the distance in the wonderful time of 1:15¾, the fastest on record. Both Tom Bowling and Alarm ran the distance in 1:16, but their performances were eclipsed to-day. The second race was won by B. F. Carver, who sold at auction afterward, according to the stipulations of the race, for $1,310, the owner buying him in at that price. The third race—a two mile handicap, was won by Lizzie Lucas, who carried her full weight for age, and ran the second best two miles on record. The details of the running are appended.

THE THREE-QUARTER DASH.

The first race of the day was a dash of three-quarters of a mile for all ages, and the following seven were entered, viz: W. R. Travers' b. m. Emily Fuller, Thos. G. Moore's b. g. O'Neil, D. McDaniel's ch. f. Madge, Jas. McKee & Co.'s ch. f. Minnie Mac, John Coffee's b. f. Ida Wells, Geo. Ayers' ch. c. Erastus Corning, and Joseph Donahue's ch. c. Dublin. All of these horses possessed great speed for this distance, and it was certainly a hard matter to pick the winner out of the lot. The record of Madge was sufficient to install her as the first choice of the speculators, and Dublin's race of yesterday with Reform, when he gave the latter seven pounds, brought him many backers. The betting on the result was therefore lively, at the following rates:

Madge	$110	$220
Dublin	85	80
Minnie Mac	65	75
O'Neil	55	65
Ida Wells, Erastus Corning, Emily Fuller	65	70
Total	$480	$510

THE RACE.

After the second false attempt the horses were sent away to a good start, with Dublin first and Erastus Corning second, but going down the shute the latter sulked and was soon left in the rear. O'Neil and Emily Fuller then ran up to Dublin, and the three were on even terms as they approached the half-mile pole. Turning into the regular track at the latter point, Dublin showed half a length in front of Emily Fuller, who was lapped at the quarter by O'Neil. Running round the lower turn the pace was terrific, and Emily Fuller forged to the front of Dublin, leading him a neck and shoulders, while O'Neil was third, a length behind, and Madge coming up dangerously. At the three-quarter pole Emily Fuller was still leading Dublin, but on coming up the homestretch she began to quit and Dublin gained the front. When they got well into the straight work Madge was allowed her head, and with a rush she came up upon Dublin, and soon passed him as though he were standing still. Dublin answered gamely to the call made upon him, but Madge was too much for him and beat him by two lengths. Five lengths behind in the third place was Minnie Mac, who was half a length before O'Neil and Ida Wells, Emily Fuller sixth, and Erastus Corning a long distance behind. When the time was hung out, 1:15¾, there was a great cheer, for once again the record had been beaten, and both Alarm and Tom Bowling placed in the shade.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $400, of which $100 to the second horse: entrance free; three-quarters of a mile:

D. McDaniel's ch. f. Madge, 3 years, by Australian, out of Alabama, 87 pounds; Clark....1
Joseph Donahue's ch. c. Dublin, 3 years, by Kentucky, out of Zaidee, 90 pounds; Scott....2
James McKee & Co.'s ch. f. Minnie Mac, 4 years, by Planet, out of Edina, 105 pounds; Ponton....3
Thomas G. Moore's b. g. O'Neil, 3 years, by Lightning, out of Zingara, 87 pounds; Lewis....4
John Coffee's br. f. Ida Wells, 3 years, by Leamington, out of Jessamine Porter, 87 pounds; Banes....5
W. R. Travers' b. m. Emily Fuller, 5 years, by imp. Eclipse, out of Oliata, 111 pounds; McAdams....6
George Ayres' ch. c. Erastus Corning, 3 years, by Lightning, out of Nora Creina, 90 pounds; Fisher...7

Time—1:15¾.

THE SELLING RACE.

The second event of the day was a selling race for all ages, one mile and a quarter, with the usual allowances, and the following were the entries: D. McDaniel's b. f., by Red Dick, out of Etta Shippen; R. W. Walden's b. g. Mildew; John Coffee's br. c. B. F. Carver; Joseph Donahue's b. c. Cariboo, and br. g. Wizard. Carver was picked out as the probable winner and sold at the following rates:

Carver	$200	$230
Cariboo, Wizard	105	150
Red Dick filly	95	100
Mildew	40	50
Total	$440	$530

THE RACE.

The distance being a mile and a quarter, they were sent down to the three-quarter pole. At the first attempt Wizard bolted away. Coming up the stretch and going round the turn he ran outside the track and over a heap of straw by the stables of Hunter & Travers. This occasioned an agreeable diversion to the spectators, although the contretemps occupied more time than was desirable. Again they got together and another false start was the result, Wizard repeating his performance, and knocking over a colored stable-boy in his course. After this the whole lot became fractious, and about twenty minutes were wasted. At last they were sent away pretty even, with the exception of Cariboo, who was in the rear. As they came up the stretch Mildew and Carver were in front, and doing their best to get the track. When they came past the stand Mildew was a neck and shoulders before Carver, who was leading the Red Dick filly by two lengths, who was in turn four lengths ahead of Wizard, with Cariboo in the rear. As they went round the turn Mildew led Carver half a length, while the Red Dick filly was three lengths behind. As they approached the quarter-pole Carver challenged Mildew for the lead, and there was a stubborn brush between them, resulting in a victory for Carver, who passed that point a neck in advance of Mildew, while Cariboo in the meantime had run up and passed the Red Dick filly and was at the tail of Mildew, the filly being at Cariboo's saddle girth. Shooting along the backstretch, Carver moved out a length in advance of Mildew, who was just a length in front of Cariboo, the latter but a neck before the Red Dick filly, Wizard struggling in the rear. The pace was fast, and when they reached the half-mile pole Carver was still a length in the van, Mildew second, with half a length of daylight between him and the Red Dick filly, who was lapped by Cariboo. Running round the lower turn, Carver cut loose and opened a gap of two lengths of daylight between him and the Red Dick filly, who had passed Mildew like a flash and leading him half a length, Cariboo and Wizard struggling without hope. As they turned into the homestretch the Red Dick filly made an effort to head Carver, but without success. She got at his saddle-girth at the furlong-pole, and clung there for a short distance, but as soon as Carver was allowed his head he shot away; beat her out by three lengths in 2:11. Ten lengths behind came Mildew, who led Cariboo a neck past the score, Wizard in the rear four lengths.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE—Selling Race, purse $500, of which $100 to the second horse; entrance free. Horses entered to be sold for $1,500 to carry weight for age; for $1,000 allowed five pounds; for $750, ten pounds; for $500, fifteen pounds, the winner to be sold at auction.

John Coffee's b. c. B. F. Carver, 4 years, by Lightning, out of La Victime; 103 pounds....1
D. McDaniel's b. f. 3 years, by Red Dick, out of Etta Shippen; 77 pounds....2
R. W. Walden's b. c. Mildew, 5 years, by Lexington, out of Mildred; 96 pounds....3
Jos. Donahue's b. c. Cariboo, 4 years, by Lexington, out of Alice Jones; 93 pounds....4
Jos. Donahue's br. g. Wizard, 4 years, by Concord, out of Dolly Morgan; 90 pounds....5

Time—2:11.

THE TWO-MILE HANDICAP.

The concluding event of the day was a free handicap, two miles, for all ages, for which there were eight entries, and the following six accepted their weight, viz.: T. B. & W. R. Davis' ch. h. Fadladeen, Jos. Donahue's gr. f. Lizzie Lucas and ch. c. Botany Bay, D. McDaniel's ch. c. Galway, T. G. Moore's gr. h. London, and F. Stearns' gr. c. Frank. The Donahue pair were the favorites, as will be seen from the pools sold just before the start:

Lizzie Lucas, Botany Bay	$410	$310	$500
Galway	175	140	185
Fadladeen	105	100	120
London	125	115	130
Frank	50	55	50
Total	$865	$715	$985

THE RACE.

The horses made a splendid start, without difficulty. As they got to the turn Galway made an effort to gain the inside, but the horse fell against the fence and broke the leg of Clark, the jockey. The others went on at a rapid rate, Frank, setting the pace, immediately going four lengths to the front, followed by Lizzie Lucas, a length in front of Botany Bay. When they reached the quarter pole, Frank was leading Lizzie Lucas by a length, Botany Bay being second, four lengths ahead of Lizzie Lucas, who was three lengths before Fadladeen, he being a length ahead of London. As they rushed down the backstretch Botany Bay ran up and took the lead from Frank, leading the latter half a length; four lengths behind lay Lizzie Lucas, three lengths ahead of Fadladeen. Botany Bay made the pace hot for his stable companion, and passed the half-mile pole two lengths in advance of Frank, who was lapped by Lizzie at the saddle-girth, with Fadladeen a length and a half behind. Round the lower turn Botany Bay opened a great gap of a dozen lengths, Frank still being in the second place a length before Lizzie Lucas and Fadladeen, who were now head and head six lengths before London. As they turned into the stretch Botany Bay began to lose ground, and the others closed up. He finished the first mile in 1:49, three lengths before his stable companion, Lizzie Lucas, who was a length before Fadladeen and Frank, who were on even terms, three lengths in advance of London. As they went round the turn again for the second mile Botany Bay still made the running, but was losing ground, and passed the quarter-pole but a length before Lizzie Lucas, who was a length before Fadladeen, he being a length in advance of London, the four being nose and tail. Frank had given it up, and was two lengths in the rear. Going down the backstretch the pace was hotter, old Fadladeen beginning to force the running from the third position. When they reached the half-mile pole Lizzie Lucas and Botany Bay were head and head, with Fadladeen at their tails, two lengths before London. Running round the lower turn, Botany Bay, having fulfilled his mission, dropped away, and Lizzie opened a gap of three lengths, but Fadladeen was after her in a twinkling, London coming up to the third place in the meantime. Lizzie kept three lengths in front of Fadladeen to the three-quarter pole, and London closed under the influence of the whip and spur. As they came up the stretch, Lizzie Lucas, who was on the outside, ran across Fadladeen to the inside, and a fine struggle ensued between them. Lizzie had the better speed, however, and lasted the longest, heading Fadladeen home by a length and a half in the fast time of 3:33¾, the second fastest time on record. London was third, a dozen lengths behind, and four lengths in front of Botany Bay; Frank a long distance behind.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE—Handicap for all ages. Purse $650, of which $150 to second horse. Entrance free.

Jos. Donahue's gr. f. Lizzie Lucas, 4 years, by Australian, out of Eagless, 105 pounds. Barbee....1
T. B. & W. R. Davis' ch. h. Fadladeen, aged, by War Dance, out of Nora Creina, 110 pounds. Hennessy....2
J. G. Moore's gr. h. London, 5 years, by Lightning, out of Zingara, 95 pounds. Lewis....3
Jos. Donahue's ch. c. Botany Bay, 3 years, by Australian, out of Bonnet, 85 pounds. Scott....4
F. Stearns' gr. c. Frank, 4 years, by Engineer, dam by Governor Wickliffe, 93 pounds. Williams....5
D. McDaniel's ch. c. Galway, 4 years, by Concord, out of Maudina, 96 pounds. Clark....fell

Time—3:33¾.

TO-MORROW'S EVENTS.

The racing to-morrow will be for the benefit of the public schools, and will close the season. Ther are three races, a mile and an eighth, for all ages; a selling race, one mile three-quarters, and a hurdle handicap, mile heats. The pools on these events sold as follows:

MILE AND AN EIGHTH.		
Madge	$420	$210
Carver	100	60
Erastus Corning	10	10
SELLING RACE.		
Galaxy, 101 pounds	$170	$200
Botany Bay, 83 pounds	95	115
Mollie Darling, 80 pounds	15	15
HURDLE RACE.		
Bullet, 153 pounds	$160	$60
Daylight, 135 pounds	90	35
Vesuvius, 130 pounds	30	15
Julius Colt, 121 pounds	50	15

TROTTING.

HAMPDEN PARK RACES—LAST DAY.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 21.—The fourth and last day of the Hampden Park races was a fine one, and fitly terminated a most successful and satisfactory meeting. There were two postponed races to finish the day—the 2:38 and the 2:26. H. C. Hill won the sixth heat of the former in 2:23¾, Nashville Girl second. Bella, the winner of the fourth and fifth heats, won the eighth heat and the race in 2:30½. Nashville Girl took second money, H. C. Hill the third, and Mac the fourth.

Fred Hooper, the winner of the first heat in the 2:26 race, also won the fifth in 2:26 and the sixth in 2:24¾, giving him the race. T. L. Young gets second money, Mambrino Gift the third.

Kansas Chief won the 2:31 race in the second, third, and fourth heats.

SUMMARY.

Kansas Chief	2	1	1	1
Fleety Golddust	1	2	2	2
Stewart Maloney	5	3	3	4
Dinah	3	4	5	5
Lady Dahlman	6	5	4	3
Smuggler	4	dis.		
George H. Mitchell	dis.			

The other horses entered for the race were drawn.

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half mile.	Mile.
First heat	.36	1:12	2:25
Second heat	.39	1:15½	2:29
Third heat	.37	1:12	2:25
Fourth heat	.36½	1:13½	2:27

Gloster won the 2:20 race, the last of the meeting, in the third, fourth, and fifth heats.

SUMMARY.

Gloster	4	2	1	1	1
Camors	1	5	3	5	4
Nettie	5	1	5	3	5
Red Cloud	2	3	2	2	3
Sensation	3	4	4	4	2
Gazelle	Drawn				
St. James	Drawn				

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half Mile.	Mile.
First heat	.35	1:10	2:20½
Second heat	.36	1:09	2:19¾
Third heat	.36	1:11	2:21¼
Fourth heat	.36	1:11½	2:23
Fifth heat	.37	1:14	2:27¾

The two mile hurdle race was won by Tabitha, Crow's Meat second, and Ned Hanlon distanced.

CITY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following receipts of the Treasury yesterday: From arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $3,315 13; collection of assessments and interest, $6,019 51; market rents and fees, $989 07; water rents, $860 10; licenses, Mayor's Office, $69 25; fees and fines, District Courts, $60 50. Total, $11,313 56.

THE NEW CHICAGO ELEVATOR.

ARMOUR DOLE & Co.'s new elevator "C," near Halstead and Twenty-second streets, was opened for business yesterday. It measures 312 by 100 feet, is 92 feet high, has thirty bins, holding 1,500,000 bushels, and floor capacity for 250,000 bushels, making a total capacity of 1,750,000 bushels. One thousand cords of masonry form the foundation, and in the superstructure are 4,000,000 feet of lumber and 1,000,000 brick. There are twenty-two elevators, with TWENTY-TWO FAIRBANKS' 500-bushel hopper scales. The building cost $300,000.—*Chicago Journal.*

A SINGULAR DREAM!

On Wednesday last a lady had two teeth extracted with gas at Dr. Colton's, in the Cooper Institute. After waking she said she had dreamed all about Mr. Beecher—that it was indelibly impressed on her mind that the charges against him were false, and that he was the victim of a conspiracy.—*Mail.*

GIVE PROMPT ATTENTION AND TREATMENT TO ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE BOWELS, SUCH AS DIARRHEA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DYSENTERY, &c., AT THIS SEASON OF THE YEAR. BY USING DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM YOU WILL OBTAIN IMMEDIATE RELIEF, AND SOON DRIVE ALL SUCH COMPLAINTS FROM THE SYSTEM.—*Advertisement.*

"I feel that my comfort depends upon WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY."—J. SHAW, Saugus, Mass. For sale by druggists.—*Advertisement.*

The Furniture of the Mouth.
A suit of Ivory, with Ruby mountings, should be kept in perfect repair with Fragrant Sozodont. By this pure vegetable elixir the enamel is rendered impervious to decay, and the breath as fragrant as a rose.

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MARRIED.

BEAMAN—EVARTS.—At St. Paul's Church, Windsor, Vt., Aug. 19, 1874, by Rev. Malcolm A. Douglass, D. D., CHARLES C. BEAMAN, Jr., of New-York, to HETTIE SHERMAN, daughter of Hon. William M. Evarts.

BURR—HOYLE.—At Champlain, N. Y., on Wednesday, Aug. 19, 1874, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Herrick, assisted by Rev. Wilson Phraner, Rev. CHARLES H. BURR, of Riverdale, N. Y., to LAURA, daughter of T. Hoyle, Esq., of Champlain, N. Y.

DE WITT—BEAVER.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Aug. 20, by Rev. Francis Hodgson, D. D., Rev. JOHN DE WITT, of Boston, to LAURA AUBREY, daughter of Thomas Beaver, Esq., of Danville, Penn.

OWEN—CALLENDER.—At Sheffield, Mass., on Tuesday, Aug. 18, by Rev. Dr. Parker, FRANCIS THOMPSON OWEN and HARRIETTE A., daughter of E. Elmore Callender.

DIED.

ALLEN.—On Friday evening, Aug. 21, at his residence, No. 69 7th av., JAMES ALLEN, in the 90th year of his age. Native of Paisley, Scotland.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

ANDERSON.—On Friday, Aug. 21, MAMIE, infant daughter of William and Mary Judd Anderson.
Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 98 Wilson st., Brooklyn, E. D., Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

BOGERT.—At Nyack, Aug. 21, MAGGIE A., infant daughter of Albert G. and Maggie A. Bogert.
Notice of funeral to-morrow.

BROWNELL.—On Friday morning, Aug. 21, CORNWELL BROWNELL, of the firm of Hollister & Brownell, in the 31st year of his age.

BULL.—On Thursday, Aug. 20, BLANCHE MAY, daughter of Wm. Henry and Emma Bull, aged 3 months.
Funeral to take place on Saturday, Aug. 22, at 2 o'clock, at the residence, Lexington av., between 120th and 121st sts.

CLARK.—At Denver, Colorado, on Sabbath, Aug. 16, 1874, ALFRED V. CLARK, aged 26 years, late residence Westfield, N. J.
Funeral Aug. 23, (Sunday,) from Presbyterian church, Westfield, 3 o'clock P. M.

DITMAS.—At Gravesend, Aug. 20, ABRAHAM DITMAS, in the 64th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from the Reform Church, Gravesend, on Sunday, Aug. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M.

DUNLOP.—On Friday, Aug. 21, MARTHA JACKSON DUNLOP, aged 17 years and 11 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 344 East 13th st., on Monday, 24th, at 10 o'clock.

EDSALL.—Of cholera infantum, on Tuesday, Aug. 18, 1874, at Amagansett, Long Island, CHARLOTTE TAYLOR, only daughter of Thomas Henry and Maria Louise Edsall, of Plainfield, N. J., at the age of 16 months and 10 days.

ELDER.—At Central House, Old Orchard Beach, Saco, Me., Aug. 19, of cholera infantum, LEONARD, son of Rev. Joseph F. and Martha K. Elder, aged 5 months.
Interment at Portland, Me.

GERDY.—On Thursday, Aug. 20, at his residence, No. 66½ Vesey st., after a short illness, PETER A. GERDY, in the 63d year of his age.
The friends and relatives of the family, also the societies of which he was a member, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from St. Paul's Church, corner Broadway and Vesey st., on Monday, 24th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

HALDANE.—On Thursday evening, Aug. 20, at his residence, Glenwood, Cold Spring, on the Hudson, JOHN H. HALDANE, in the 65th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Reformed Church at Cold Spring on Sunday next, 23d inst., at 1:30 P. M. Hudson River Railroad train leaves Grand Central Depot at 9:10 A. M. on Sunday, and returning stops at Cold Spring at 4 P. M.

HOLDREGE.—Suddenly, at Schoharie, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1874, Mrs. MARGRETT COTHEAL, widow of the late Capt. Henry Holdrege, of this City, in the 72d year of her age.
Relatives and friends, and those of her son, the late John W. Mott, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at No. 222 5th av., at 11 o'clock Saturday morning, 23d inst.

IRVING.—At New-Brighton, Staten Island, on Friday, 21st inst., ANNA H., wife of Rev. Pierre P. Irving and daughter of the late John Duer.
Funeral services will be held at Christ Church, New-Brighton, on Monday, 24th inst., at 10 A. M. Boats leave foot of Whitehall and Cortlandt sts. at 9:30 A. M.

JONES.—At Lenox, Mass., on the 21st August, ELIZABETH, widow of the late James I. Jones, and daughter of the late Abraham Schermerhorn, in the 58th year of her age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

LACEY.—On Thursday, Aug. 20, ROSA CAROLINE, infant daughter of Richard and Cornelia A. Lacey.
Funeral services at No. 45 Cranberry st., Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

LORD.—On Friday, Aug. 21, NELLIE M. SALMON, wife of Charles Lord, in the 24th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 6 East 41st st., on Monday, 24th inst., at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

MERRITT.—On the 20th inst., of paralysis of the lungs, STEPHEN MERRITT, in his 73d year.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services from the Thirtieth Street M. E. Church, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock. No coaches or floral offerings. His remains will be taken to Green-Wood on Monday for interment.

PURDY.—On Friday, Aug. 21, SUSAN PURDY, in her 82d year.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, the 23d, at 3 o'clock, from No. 370 Clermont av., Brooklyn.

RANDOLPH.—In Philadelphia, on the 19th inst., ANN, widow of William Randolph, in the 80th year of her age.

RYER.—At Bergen Point, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 19, STARR KING, only son of the late Randolph Ryer, of this City, in the 20th year of his age.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday morning, 22d inst., at 10 o'clock, from the Presbyterian Church in 5th av., corner of 19th st., without further invitation.

SCRIBNER.—At Tarrytown, N. Y., on Friday, Aug. 21, REBECCA SCRIBNER, relict of the late Dr. Joseph M. Scribner, in the 76th year of her age.
Funeral services at the residence of her son, Dr. James W. Scribner, Tarrytown, N. Y., on Monday afternoon, Aug. 24, at 3 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Train will leave Thirtieth Street Depot at 1 o'clock P. M.

SISSON.—At Tenafly, N. J., on Friday, the 21st inst., CHARLES G. SISSON, of Jersey City, aged 67 years.
Funeral on Monday, the 24th inst., at 3 P. M., from his late residence, No. 228 Jersey av., corner 6th st., Jersey City.

SMITH.—At Bound Brook, N. J., on Thursday, the 20th inst., Dr. ROBERT S. SMITH, in the 75th year of his age.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at the Presbyterian Church, Bound Brook, N. J., on Monday, the 24th of the month, at 2:30 P. M. Trains leave New-York at 12:40 P. M. and return at 4:10 and 5:44 P. M.

SPRING.—On Friday morning, Aug. 21, 1874, at his home, MARCUS SPRING, after thirteen days' illness, with but little pain, in his 64th year.
Relatives and friends please accept this as an invitation to the funeral, at his late residence at Eagleswood Park, Perth Amboy, N. J., on Monday, Aug. 24, 1874, at 2 P. M. By Staten Island Railroad to Perth Amboy: Leave Whitehall at 6, 7, 9, 11, A. M. By Pennsylvania Railroad to Perth Amboy: Leave Cortlandt st. and Desbrosses st. at 6 and 10 A. M. To New-York at 3:45, 4:10, 5:45, 6:20, 6:45, P. M.

SHUSTER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 19, in the 20th year of his age, JOHN J., only son of John and Mary B. Shuster.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 179 Amity st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M.

TOLER.—At Santa Barbara, Cal., on Sunday, Aug. 16, META C., wife of William E. Toler.

VAN DUSER.—On Thursday, Aug. 20, WILLIAM J. VAN DUSER, in the 59th year of his age.
Funeral from his late residence, No. 135 East 19th st., on Sunday, 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Aug. 22, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 6:30 A. M., on WEDNESDAY at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 10 and 11:30 A. M.

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POLITICAL.

A NUMBER OF PROMINENT CITIZENS of the Fifth Ward organized a (Jas. Healy) Club at No. 357 Greenwich st. last evening by electing the following officers: Ed. Brady, President; John Forsyth, Vice President; John McDonoughue, Secretary; Samuel G. Burns, Recording Secretary; Daniel Dunn, Treasurer; Robt. Pollock, Sergeant at Arms.

THE STATE CAMPAIGN.

TIME FOR WORK—A REPUBLICAN RALLYING CRY FROM WESTERN NEW-YORK.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

Barely a month will pass before the Republicans of the State of New-York will assemble in convention. They have not often been called upon to lay plans for a campaign of more importance. In almost every aspect the issues involved are of the utmost consequence. They are identified with the permanency of honest government in the State, with the practical development of certain needed social reforms, and with the continuance of the Republican Party's ascendancy in the halls of Congress. Local, State, and national issues are all to be presented, and much depends upon the way in which they are disposed of.

So far as the election of State officers is concerned, the Democracy know that their case is an unusually gloomy one. They have absolutely no issue upon which to go before the people. The sins of omission and commission of which Tammany was guilty are fresh in the memory of the people. So infamous is their record that the Democracy can hardly expect another lease of popular confidence. And then, the most malignant and unscrupulous partisanship cannot truthfully represent that the interests of the State are not now in good and competent hands. In almost every State election it is possible for the "outs" to make some sort of a case against the "ins." But in New-York the people are thoroughly satisfied with Gov. Dix. A conviction that he is the right man in the right place extends among all honest and intelligent men, whatever may be their political allegiance.

The Democracy, then, have little or no hope of electing any Gubernatorial candidate, if Gov. Dix is the Republican nominee. But the point where the opposition will make special exertions will be for the control of the Legislature, and a gain in the Congressional delegation. To the Legislature will be intrusted the election of a United States Senator. The Democracy greedily covet that prize. For the Republicans to lose seriously in the Congressional canvass would be construed as a "rebuke to the Administration," and as a "forerunner of 1876," and for these verdicts the Democracy will assuredly strain every nerve.

It is clear, then, that the Republicans cannot begin the work of organization a moment too soon. They must not be too confident that their cause will triumph because it ought to do so. During the time that is to elapse before the meeting of the State Convention the essential work of preliminary preparation can be profitably done. The forces are to be mustered and put in proper training, so that the nominated standard-bearers will find them ready for action. Everything depends now upon vigilance and proper organization. If the Republicans turn out in full strength they are sure to be victorious at every point of the field. There is danger that they may put so much confidence in the head of their ticket that they will be remiss in their efforts to take care of individual nominations. But it is for the Legislature and for Congress that the Democracy will make the hardest fight, and there they must be met and prevented from gaining an inch of ground.

There is absolutely no time, then, to be lost in seeing that the Republicans are properly prepared. Every hour of well-directed effort now will tell with force at the close of the campaign. Let the work of organization begin at once!

TOOMBS FOR GOVERNOR.

A letter from Atlanta, Ga., to the Augusta *Constitutionalist* conveys the following concerning the political aspirations of Robert Toombs: "Gen. Toombs was in this city several days last week, on business. He was in fine health and spirits. He was called upon by a great number of people, and urged to become a candidate for Governor. When asked if he would be a candidate for Congress in the Eighth District, he emphatically declared he would not, because he was an enemy to the United States Government, and his career at Washington was closed. He said Mr. Stephens ought to be re-elected to Congress, whether able to go there or not. He thought it very unfortunate for the country that so many persons who were not well qualified should be struggling to obtain office, when the people would never think of voluntarily selecting them, and that if the people of the Eighth District were left to choose for themselves, without any electioneering any way, they would take Mr. Stephens, and send him to Congress as long as he lived. Gen. Toombs, however, consented to run for Governor, saying it was the only office he had any desire to hold, and said he would be a candidate for the office at the next election. If he adheres to this he will be very hard to distance by anybody, for he is popular and is liked and admired by the people of Georgia as but few men ever were. If he should be Governor the bond ring and its agents, and all raiding expeditions against the Treasury of Georgia, will meet with the same stern opposition in him that such villainous designs have met at the hands of the present honest and fearless Executive. I was forcibly impressed with the great popularity of Gen. Toombs while attending the Agricultural Convention at Stone Mountain last week. He was expected there. He promised to attend as a delegate, and would have done so, but business here prevented him till it was too late. His presence was greatly desired, and the inquiries as to why he was not there, and if he would be there during the session, were very numerous; and once, when his name was mentioned by a delegate in a speech before the body, the applause was deafening and prolonged. I notice that some writer in the Columbus *Enquirer* has denied that Gen. Toombs and Ex-Gov. Brown have dropped all their unpleasant feelings toward each other. For the benefit of that writer, and any who may have been misled by his statement, I will say what I know, that he is badly mistaken. These two distinguished men have dropped all unfriendly feeling, and are no longer enemies, but friends. This is simply a fact."

GLANDERS.

The diseases of animals communicable to man, says the London *Sanitary Record*, are a group especially interesting to sanitary authorities. The evidence we have recently had as to the prevalence of rabies and glanders—two of the most horrible maladies known—renders this subject more than usually interesting just now. Originating in man solely by contagion from animals, they are perfectly preventable, but the prevention must be directed to stamping them out in the lower animals. This course is suggested, not only by humanity, but by economy, as it is beyond dispute that a saving in money and animal life follows the thorough stamping out of purely contagious diseases in this kingdom. The report of the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council Office shows that glanders increases every year, and further, confesses that the official returns are far from giving a true indication of the number of cases. In London it is very widely spread, and some of the Durham collieries seem to have suffered frightfully. On one of them a miner has succumbed to the disease, having been inoculated by washing his hands in a cistern at which an affected animal had drunk. If the disease be allowed to continue unchecked we shall certainly hear of the loss of more human life. Sanitary officials should use their influence with local authorities to have the regulations of the Contagious Diseases (animals) act strictly enforced. By an Order of Council dated June 30, 1873, farcy and glanders are subject to the same regulations, and the local authority may prohibit the movement of any horse that is glandered, or that has been in the same field, stable, shed, or other premises with a horse affected with glanders or farcy. This order thoroughly carried out would soon have a beneficial effect, but it does not touch the case of glanders in a private stable. If an inspector know of the existence of twenty glandered horses, he can only wait until they are brought into the street. He may suspect the disease, and he cannot stop other horses from leaving the infected stable to be sold into healthy studs. Much good may be done by existing regulations, if enforced, but until the inspector be armed with powers of entry on to suspected premises glanders will remain and human beings be liable to a loathsome death. Glandered horses, wherever found, in public streets or on private premises, should be subject to compulsory slaughter, and the inspectors intrusted with these measures should be qualified veterinary surgeons.

A NEWLY-DISCOVERED CENTRE OF THE IDOL MANUFACTURE.

Birmingham, says *Iron*, until now has engrossed the doubtful honor of supplying with impartial generosity missionaries and Bibles to the more inquiring among the heathen, and idols to those who prefer to walk in the old ways. But from a paragraph in a Sheffield paper we learn that the sharp blades of Hallamshire have likewise been in the habit of thus making the best of both worlds. It appears that the Japanese, finding that the old forms, at least, of heathenism do not fit well with the new civilization they are so eagerly adopting, are getting rid of their old gods. The Chinese have been called the English of the East. We may look upon the Japanese as a sort of Oriental Scotch. They are not throwing away their idols, but selling them. These are chiefly of metal, and of the precious metals in many cases, and the Mikado is making almost as good a thing out of his reformation as Henry the Eighth did of his. It is in this way that we ascertain the birthplace of at least one of these discarded representatives of the gods of Japan, which is advertised for sale in the following terms: "For sale, at Kama-Kura, a very fine idol, with six arms. It is fifteen feet high, and was cast in bronze at Sheffield."

A WAR OF RACES.

An Atlanta correspondent of the Augusta *Constitutionalist*, one of the most implacable Democratic papers in Georgia, writes as follows under date of Aug. 17: "The murder of Capt. Butler in your streets, and the rumor (which lacks confirmation) that a conflict of races has begun and blood been spilled in South Carolina, added to sanguinary scenes which have lately occurred elsewhere, have tended to excite and arouse the people of this city, and, I doubt not, of every part of Georgia. Here we feel that the issue may be precipitated any moment, and it is not improper to say that the people are ready for it. No one, that I know of, desires it, but every one, while sincerely deprecating it, feels that it is certain to come, and that by no possibility can it be avoided, save by such abject degradation as the white people will not, and ought not, submit to under any circumstances. Frequently the negroes in this town, either through thoughtlessness or insolence, plant themselves in the way of pedestrians in the most thickly crowded thoroughfares, and so block up the way as to compel ladies to step off the pavements or flag-stones into the dirty streets rather than make an issue with them, and in a few cases I have seen them 'punched' rather heavily before they would move out of the way. The recent disturbances have had the effect of exciting both blacks and whites in this city. Blood has been spilled, and it is sniffed from afar, and it will be spilled in floods in the streets of every town and the highways all over the country unless some influences are brought to bear which do not now exist. The great iniquity which has brought about this state of things will yet return upon the authors thereof to curse their lives. All race issues in any country can have but one termination—the weaker race invariably goes under. The negro must be subordinated to the white race. It is his only security."

A FAITHFUL PAIR.

A GERMAN LOSES HIS WIFE, AND AFTER FOUR YEARS FINDS HER IN A COUNTY POOR HOUSE.

The Rome (Oneida County) *Sentinel* tells the following story of the trials and tribulations of a husband and wife: There arrived in this country four years ago last Spring an honest German named Charles Meyers, accompanied by his wife Wilhelmina and two children. They settled in Syracuse. Late in the same Summer, and before either of them could talk English with any accuracy, Charles and his wife went to Vernon and Augusta to pick hops. While they were at work in Augusta the company separated, Charles remaining on one farm, and his wife Wilhelmina going with another German woman who could talk English, to work on another farm about two miles from Pratt's Hollow. Hop-picking being over, Charles Meyers and the company with him were bundled into the cars and sent to Syracuse. He had no fears about his wife, because he supposed she would remain with the woman in whose company she left him. Within a day or two, home came the other woman, but no Wilhelmina. Said Charles, "Where is my wife?" Said the woman, "She left me to find you." And so Charles Meyers lost his wife. He could not find her in Vernon; he could not find her in Augusta; he could not find her anywhere. For two years did the unhappy man search for the lost Wilhelmina. Every cent he could spare from the support of his children he devoted to advertising for Wilhelmina. Time and again he heard of women alive or dead who were supposed to be Wilhelmina, and time after time he hunted them up to find "no Wilhelmina." He saved an extra penny to keep a light at the window for Wilhelmina, and he was up with the lark to pray—after he had looked down the street to see if there came his poor Wilhelmina. Sometimes his fellow-workmen would say to him, "Well, Charlie, your wife must be dead, or you would hear from her," and he would shake his head and say, "May be, but I don't believe it." Sometimes they would say, "Charlie, your wife has gone off to live with another man. You will not see her any more," and he would slap his hands earnestly together and fairly shout, "No, Sir-ee! She never don't do dot. Poys, I knows dot voman, dot Wilhelmina. I knows her mit mine heart." He was do Tilton, this poor Charles Myers. After two years of faithful, unavailing search, Myers gave up in despair, and not being able to withstand the grief which his surroundings in Syracuse constantly called up afresh, he took his children and went to Rondout. Four years ago this Fall a woman was brought to the County-house at Rome, partially insane with the burden of a great grief. She was perfectly harmless, but hopelessly confused. She could give no account of herself. She did not know who she was, or where she came from, and only remembered that she once had a husband, and that she had lost him. Under kind care she slowly grew better, and as she felt more familiar with her surroundings, her mind slowly resumed its sway. She remembered more about her husband, and about her two children, but how she lost them she could not tell. She was gentle and industrious, and became in time rather a favorite not only with the inmates, but with the matron and her assistants as well. Last Winter a young tramp stopped at the County-house as a "transient." To her was told the story of the German woman who had lost her husband, and she remembered that a German living on Salina street, Syracuse, had lost his wife, but she could not tell his name. She thought if Mr. Cheney (who questioned her) would write to one Waters, a tinsmith, that gentleman could tell him all about the case. With this clue Mr. Cheney traced the case until he became satisfied that the man Meyers, who had gone to Rondout, was the husband of the confused German woman under his care. Then trouble was experienced in getting Meyers from Rondout. He had gone in search of many Wilhelminas, and he had been so unsuccessful; but finally a friend in whom he had confidence wrote him such an account as to convince him that Wilhelmina had been found. Then he packed up all his furniture, everything he had owned when Wilhelmina left him, and he shipped all back to Syracuse, and he passed through Rome last Tuesday night, with his two children, and he got his old place in Syracuse, with his old employer, and bright and early last Wednesday morning he was en route for Rome and —Wilhelmina. Mr. Cheney took him into the reception room, and Mrs. Cheney brought in Wilhelmina. At first she looked vaguely, and then she looked more sharply at Meyers, and then— well, we cannot tell you what happened then. There was the happiest German in this broad universe hugging the happiest of all women. She knew who she was then; she knew all about it. And that Dutchman, who "knew dot Wilhelmina in his heart," had his reward. And Cheney was just as well pleased about it as any one, bless his big heart, and if he stood on one leg and shouted, "Hosannah in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men," why it is nobody's business. There was a gay party in that County House reception room.

A WILL CASE IN CALIFORNIA.

The will of Elizabeth A. Gordon, of Mayfield Grange, Santa Clara County, Cal., (widow of the late George Gordon,) has been presented for probate, but finds a curious obstruction. This will is dated Dec. 6, 1871, and has a codicil dated April 30, 1874. The estate, consisting of personal and real property, is valued at some $150,000, and is, by the codicil, devised principally to the testatrix's brother, J. J. Clark. Provision is made for divers of the other relatives of deceased. The will is a formal document, drawn by John T. Doyle, of San Francisco, and there is no contest; but since it and the codicil were filed, William Mathews, of San Francisco, attorney, has produced and filed, as a supplemental codicil, a letter, dated June 23, 1874, written by the testatrix to a family servant, and while the testatrix was in her last sickness. The document is short, as follows: "Dear old Nance, I wish to give you my watch, two shawls, and $5,000. Your old friend, E. A. Gordon." No question is made as to the genuineness of this letter; it is admitted to be in the testatrix's hand-writing; but whether she meant by that letter to direct the posthumous destination of her property in revocation or amendment, so far as it went, of her principal will and codicil, is the point to be passed upon in the Probate Court.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Friday, Aug. 21, R. V. Harnett, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure under the direction of W. G. Ulshoeffer, Esq., Referee, sold the five-story brick tenement house and lot, 25 by 75, No. 295 Delancey street, south side, 75 feet west of Lewis street, to Phillip Bohnet, plaintiff in the legal action, for $1,000 over mortgage and interest of $10,400; total, $11,400.

Dingee, Porter & Co. readjourned the foreclosure sale of house and lot on the south side of Sixty-ninth street, 175 feet east of Madison avenue, to Friday, Aug. 28.

There are no public sales of real estate noted to be held at the Exchange to-day.

EXCHANGE SALES, FRIDAY, AUG. 21.

NEW-YORK.

By R. V. Harnett.

1 five-story brick tenement-house and lot, 25x75, No. 295 Delancey st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Lewis st.	$11,400

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Aug. 20.

Broadway, s. e. corner 57th st., runs s. 19.6 ft., thence n. w. 60.6 ft. to 57th st., thence w. 64.11, gore	$13,000
Broadway, 30½ acres in King's Bridge, adjoining Edward Binnsee	58,500
19th st., s. s., 314 ft. e. of 6th av., 21x92, ¼ part	6,000
85th st., n. s., 257.8 ft. e. of 4th av., 25x100	800
3d av., e. s., 55.8 ft. s. of 40th st., 18.5x75	19,000
LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCES.	
14th st., Nos. 22, 24, and 26 East	$24,000
3d av., e. s., 159 ft. n. of 17th st., 25x80	30,000
LEASES RECORDED.	
East Broadway, No. 94, 5 years: 2 years, per year, $1,400; 3 years, per year	$1,500
Fulton st., No. 94, 5 years, per year	4,000
2d av., n. e. corner 74th st., store, 5 years, per year	1,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

AN EXCELLENT ENGLISH BASEMENT house, four-story, brown stone, in good repair, between 5th and Madison avs., and below 50th st. There are five bed-rooms, double drawing-room, reception and dining-rooms, laundry and kitchen, with good closets, bath, &c.; the house is 17x60 feet, and the lot 100.5 feet in depth; it is eminently suitable for a doctor or a small family; no stables or other nuisances can be built upon the adjoining property; the furniture can be bought with the house if desired. Apply to LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY HOUSE OF full size for sale in 37th st., just east of 5th av. Also, one in 39th st., north side, just west of 5th av., finished in hard wood; first-class and very elegant; can be bought for less than $50,000.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., and No. 35 East 17th st.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE, EIGHT ROOMS WITH modern improvements in a first-class neighborhood, situate on high ground convenient to horse and steam cars, in the Twenty-third Ward; terms made to suit purchaser. Inquire of JAS. L. PARSHALL, Washington av., corner 167th st., Morrisania.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—JUST EAST OF MADISON PARK, ON 24th st., a first-class full sized four-story house in perfect order; immediate possession given; price, $42,500.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., and No. 35 East 17th st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A HOUSE AS A FREE GIFT TO EVERY sixty-fourth purchaser of a lot in Garden City Park.—846 lots, from $150 to $300 each, payable $5 or $10 monthly, (without interest,) and ten two-story dwellings now being erected, to be distributed by drawings on next Christmas Eve among those who have purchased the lots. No extra cost. No chance to lose, but ten chances to receive a present of a dwelling. Come at 9 o'clock any morning and accompany the agent to see the property free of expense. Free excursion every Sunday by special train at 10:30 A. M., returning at 2 P. M. All lots are good, but choice of location can be had by applying at once. Maps and free tickets at HITCHCOCK'S Real Estate Head-quarters, No. 355 3d av., corner 26th st., New-York. Inclose stamp for map.

ON THE SOUND—TWO SHORE FRONTS; DEsirable property for sale, together with choice cattle, horses, agricultural instruments, and house furniture if required. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 1,397 Post Office, New-York.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY—CENTRAL NEW-Jersey Land Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE, or ELSTON MARSH, No. 119 Liberty st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET. FOR BUSINESS purposes, fine store, about 20x60, corner of 23d st. and 8th av., under the Ninth Ward Bank; everything completely new and in good order; has three entrances; well lighted. Apply to
J. DENHAM & CO., No. 273 West 23d st., near 8th av.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 5 EAST 33d st.; the house is fully furnished with new and first-class furniture, and will be let low to a strictly private family. For terms and permit to see house, apply to J. B. BREED, No. 479 Broadway.

HOUSES TO RENT.

Owners wishing to rent their houses, either furnished or unfurnished, solicited to furnish particulars.
D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine st.

SUMMIT, N. J.—TO RENT FROM 1ST SEPTEMber to 1st April next, at $300, a furnished cottage with eleven rooms; about two acres of land; good barn. Apply to ARCHIBALD GRACIE, opposite the station.

TO LET ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—COTTAGE No. 37 Willow st.; rent $350; hours, before 11 and 3 to 5 P. M.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR A HOUSE IN EAST 9th st., near 5th av., a full front first-class house, between Madison and 6th avs., and 37th and 46th sts., worth not over $55,000. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

WANTED TO HIRE—THE WHOLE OR PART of a building suitable for an industrial school, between 47th and 60th sts., west of 7th av. Address Box 4,740 Post Office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A PLOT OF GROUND 50 BY 100 ON the West side and below 70th st.; principals only need address, T. M., Box No. 5,091 Post Office, New-York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. VEHSLAGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of John H. G. Vehslage, No. 72 North Moore street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twelfth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the second day of July, 1874.
CATHARINE MARGARET VEHSLAGE, Executrix.
JOHN H. G. VEHSLAGE, JOHN H. G. HILDEBRAND, } Executors.
jy4-1aw6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BLOODGOOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of John H. Bloodgood, Executor, Drexel Building, No. 3 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the eleventh day of January next.—Dated New-York, the third day of July, 1874.
JOHN H. BLOODGOOD, WILLIAM E. BLOODGOOD, MATHIAS H. BLOODGOOD, } Executors.
jy4-1aw6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE MARY THORN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of John B. Stevens, Esq., No. 67 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of May, 1874.
JOHN B. STEVENS, EUGENE THORN, } Executors.
my30-1aw6m8s*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN SLADE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, Nos. 66 and 68 Worth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of May, 1874.
JOHN M. SLADE, FRANCIS H. SLADE, Executors.
my23-1aw6m8

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE A. FOWLER, also known as JANE A. THOMPSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 290 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of March, 1874.
TOWNSEND WANDELL, Executor.
m28-1aw6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN J. CAHOONE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Henry Remsen, Esq., No. 5 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of March, 1874.
CATHARINE A. CAHOONE, Administratrix.
HENRY REMSEN, Administrator.
mh7-1aw6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALONZO CHILD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of Charles G. Child, No. 125 West Forty-seventh street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of February, 1874.
CHARLES G. CHILD, JULIUS P. CHILD, Executors.
f21-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all creditors of and persons having claims against JOHN C. HEENAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, that they are, and they hereby are, required to exhibit their said claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, (the administratrix of said John C. Heenan,) at the office of George Owen, Esq., No. 294 Broadway, (Room No. 9,) in the City of New-York, her place of transaction of business, on or before the 19th day of January, 1875.
SARA B. S. HEENAN, Administratrix.
jy11-1aw6m8

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF OWEN T. COFfin, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM B. BERRIEN, late of the town of West Farms, in said county, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned administrator, of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased, at his place of transacting business, No. 102 South Fifth avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March, A. D. 1875.—Dated this 18th day of August, A. D. 1874.
RICHARD P. BERRIEN, Administrator.
au21-1awtf 26F*

TEACHERS.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, FOUNDED 1855.
Supplies schools and families with good teachers;
Represents reliable teachers wanting positions;
Gives parents information of GOOD SCHOOLS.
NINETEEN YEARS have proved it efficient in securing "The right Teacher for the right place."
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, 14 Bond st.

PRINCIPAL WANTED.—SCHOOL BUILDING to rent for boarding and day school to a Principal of requisite qualifications and experience; contains admirable drill and recitation rooms; excellent reputation three years; good local patronage; vicinity of Orange, N. J.; rent moderate. Address W. A. BREWER, JR., No. 155 Broadway, New-York.

A LADY OF FIVE YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN high schools, desires a position in high or select school; competent to take charge; specialties, Latin, mathematics, French, German, drawing, and elocution. For references, address Mrs. S., care of A. S. Barnes & Co., New-York.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING THE higher English branches, French, and Music, desires an engagement for the coming year, either in a school or family; can furnish highest testimonials as to character and capability. Address TEACHER, Station D, New-York.

A LADY OF CULTURE, EXPERIENCED IN teaching children English, French, and music, desires a position for the same; references the best. Address Teacher, Box No. 55 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

"NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE," 737 Broadway.—Teachers introduced to vacancies in Schools and Academies throughout the country. Catalogues furnished. Pupils invited.
... & ANDREWS, Directors.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES

AND

MLLE. DE JANON

Will reopen their school for young ladies and children on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. A punctual attendance of their pupils is respectfully requested without further notice.

They will continue their experiment of a Kindergarten in connection with their school at No. 7 Gramercy Park, to reopen Oct. 1, under the charge of Mme. Kriege and her daughter, with a class for training Kindergarteners, to commence Nov. 1.

They design having also a class for boys, who will be taught some of the "occupations" of the Kindergarten, and gymnastics, with reading, writing, arithmetic, and objects lessons.

Applications for the school and Kindergarten and boys' class to be made personally, or by letter, No. 10 Gramercy Park.

KEBLE SCHOOL, SYRACUSE, N. Y.
Boarding School for Young Ladies and Children, under the supervision of Right Rev. F. D. HUNTINGTON, Bishop of Central New-York.
Instruction comprises a thorough English course, the ancient and modern languages, music and drawing. The next school-year will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 16.
For circulars apply to MARY J. JACKSON, Syracuse, N. Y.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 31 West 52d st., near 5th av. and Central Park, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. A thorough and graduated English course, with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Home comforts and home privileges are the distinguishing features of this school.
MUSICAL DEPARTMENT
under the direction of
PROF. S. B. MILLS.
A KINDERGARTEN is attached to the school.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 805 BROADWAY, CORNER 11TH ST.—After a brief vacation, and a thorough overhauling and refitting of the rooms, the above institution will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 1. This will be a favorable time for new students to enter. The apartments are the largest, finest, best lighted, and best ventilated of any for school purposes in the City. Thorough instruction is given in all the commercial branches. No extra charge for French, German, and Spanish. Students may enter at any time, and for any period. Terms reasonable. Call or send for circular.
S. S. PACKARD & CO.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.— A select Boarding-school for Boys, at Sing Sing on the Hudson. The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical, English Studies, and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing, and Elocution. A thoroughly organized Military Department. Riding-school, with well-trained Horses, Gymnasium, &c. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. J. HOWE ALLEN, Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MERVIEW FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND German Home Academy for Young Ladies (number limited) and Conservatory of Music, Babylon, Long Island. Terms moderate. Location healthy and delightful. Principal, Miss ADELAIDE GANNON, assisted in the Musical Department by Miss LOUISE ECKSTEIN, the celebrated pianist from London.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR young ladies, gentlemen, and children, and boarding-school for young gentlemen, Nos. 367, 369, and 371 West 23d st.—German, English, and French thoroughly taught by native instructors. Commercial and classical departments. Kindergarten and training school for kindergarteners. Sixteenth school year begins TUESDAY, Sept. 15. FEODOR THURM, Principal.

MISS E. ELIZABETH DANA WILL REOPEN her English and French Boarding School for young ladies at Dobb's Ferry, N. Y., on the Hudson, Sept. 15. Board and tuition, $300 a year. Delightfully located; forty-five minutes from New-York City. For circulars, address the Principal, or JAMES WILDE, JR., No. 482 Broadway.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 16. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study and full particulars, address
PROF. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE.
A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEWBURG, N. Y.
For circulars, address
HENRY W. SIGLAR, M. A., (Yale,) JOHN MACNIE, M. A., (Yale,) } Principals.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE—A BOARDing and Day School for boys, No. 58 Park av., between 37th and 38th sts., commences its eleventh year, Sept. 21. Boarders limited to four; day scholars to fifty. Circulars sent on application.
JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE—PORT CHESter, Westchester County, N. Y.—A boarding school for ten boys. O. Winthrop Starr, Principal. Situation beautiful; play ground 4½ acres; instruction thorough; references first class; experience, 19 years; $400 per annum.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Penn., opens Sept. 9. Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to O. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 3 Nassau st., New-York, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

CORNWALL HEIGHTS SCHOOL.—CORNwall-on-the-Hudson, N. Y. "Happy Home for Boys." Mountain tramps and trapping. Each department under an able and experienced instructor. Will reopen Sept. 16. OREN COBB, A. M., Principal.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE. —Thorough instruction. Healthful and beautiful location. One of the most carefully-conducted and best-sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

MME. LESPINASSE, FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR young ladies at Fort Washington, N. Y., reopens Sept. 21. Circulars at Lespinasse & Friedman's, No. 3 Pine st.; Brentano's, No. 33 Union square, and Carleton & Co.'s, Publishers, Fifth Avenue Hotel, New-York.

MISS WHITCOMBS, NO. 82 PIERREPONT ST., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above for circular.

FALLEY SEMINARY, FULTON, OSWEGO County, N. Y., (Established 1849.)—For both sexes; reopens Aug. 31; thorough discipline and instruction; pupils in the family of the principal. Address
Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M., Principal.

PARKER ACADEMY, WOODBURY, CONN.—A Select School for boys, $250. Personal teaching and attention.
Fall term opens Sept. 7. Correspondence invited.
T. PATTISON, Principal.

MISS BALLOW'S
English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d st.
Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL BE REopened Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st. Terms from $100 to $300. A few boarders taken. Circulars at G. P. Putnam's Sons, corner 23d st. and 4th av., and at the school.

EDWARDS PLACE SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND Young Men, Stockbridge, Mass., begins its twentieth year Sept. 22. $600 per annum. Six Professors prepare forty-five pupils for college, scientific school, or business. Messrs. HOFFMAN & FLACK, Associate Principals.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y. —The Fall session opens Aug. 12; safe and pleasant home; superior advantages in solid branches, music, and art. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MR. YOUNG'S FAMILY AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
CHILTON HILL, ELIZABETH, N. J.,
Will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MRS. M. S. PARKS,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 13 Livingston av., New-Brunswick, N. J.
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Address as above.

FEZANDIE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEmen, No. 37 West 33d st., New-York.—Reopening on Sept. 15; complete studies. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 7.

BAYVIEW INSTITUTE, BABYLON, LONG Island.—An English, classical, commercial boarding-school for boys; reopens Sept. 7; thorough work, pleasant home. L. HOMER HART, Principal.

AT MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, NEAR Peekskill, N. Y., boys have the best opportunities for healthful education. Reopens Sept. 15. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Nos. 136, 138, and 140 Montague st., Brooklyn, N. Y., opens Sept. 23, 1874.
CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.

COTTAGE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES' Pottstown, Penn.—The twenty-fifth annual session will open on Sept. 10; situated on Reading Railroad, forty miles from Philadelphia. For circulars, address GEO. G. BUTLER, A. M., Principal.

PEEKSKILL (N. Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY new building and gymnasium completed. Send for pictures. $400 per annum. COL. CHAS. J. WRIGHT, A. M., ROBERT DONALD, A. M., Principals.

MONTROSE PRIORY.—BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies and children, reopens Sept. 23, 1874. Miss C. B. BURCHAN, Principal, Box No. 416 Post Office, Orange, N. J.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, N. Y.—THE NEXT session commences Sept. 14. The course of instruction is extensive and thorough. For particulars apply to the Principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE, A BOARDing and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 16, 1874. Apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.
IRVING INSTITUTE, for boys and young gentlemen. Session opens Sept. 14. For circulars address
ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

HUDSON.—YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HUDSON, N. Y.—A native French teacher resides in the family; terms, $300 per annum. Reopens Sept. 7.
Misses PEAKE, Principals.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON AND MISS AGNES L. JONES.—English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, 13 East 31st street, reopens September 24.

BUSINESS COLLEGE, WEST SIDE 23D ST., corner 6th av.—Most select and practical commercial school in the City. Now open, day and evening. Please call.

NOT FASHIONABLE—WORTHY THE SUPPORT of judicious parents—Yonkers Military Institute. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Florida, Orange County, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 14.
Mrs. G. W. SEWARD, Principal.

NEW-YORK SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, PEEKSkill on the Hudson.—Reopens the first Monday in September, 1874.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. APPLY to Miss ELIZABETH WHEELER, Bridgeport, Conn.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack N. Y. Opens Sept. 7. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, SUFFERN, N. Y. —Reopens Sept. 7. For particulars address T. N. SUFFERN, Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA

No. 333 4th av., between 24th and 25th sts.

GRAMMAR

111th year begins MONDAY, Sept. 14.

SCHOOL.

Principals { Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B. / B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

Complete in all departments. Circulars containing full particulars at Putnam's and the School.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av.,
next door to Delmonico's.
BROOKLYN BRANCH.
Nos. 102, 104 and 106 Court st., near State.
The Fall Season begins Sept. 1. Subscription books now open.
This CELEBRATED MUSIC SCHOOL offers the accumulated advantages of many years of successful operation.
The corps of Professors now numbers forty-one of the ablest instructors in America.
PRIVATE and CLASS INSTRUCTION in all branches of music and modern languages, at moderate prices.
The FIRST PRIZE in vocal music was awarded to one of our pupils by the New-York Normal College.
The Orchestral School will be continued as usual. An amateur English and Italian Opera will also be instituted, in which pupils will be assigned full parts. The library will be complete.
N. B.—The NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY is the only chartered Conservatory of Music in the State, having no branch except the Brooklyn, and being entirely distinct from other institutions which imitate its name, evidently with the view of obtaining patronage thereby.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 12 East 47th st.,
Between 5th and Madison avs., New-York,
and also the new branch at
Washington Heights, Boulevard, 152d st.,
will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, 1874.
An early attendance is specially requested.
School carriage in attendance for No. 12 East 47th st.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
TARRYTOWN-ON-THE-HUDSON.
A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
The course of instruction embraces classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies, and natural science, music, drawing, and elocution, military drill, gymnasium, &c.
Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

NEWTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NEWTON, SUSSEX CO., N. J.
A thorough home school. Non-sectarian. Young men fitted for business or for any college. A collegiate department for ladies. Every branch, including music, French, German, drawing, and painting, a specialty. A spacious enlargement of boarding-house, with modern improvements, will be ready for ladies in Sept. Direct access by railroad. Terms moderate. Send for catalogue. Term commences Sept. 8. S. S. STEVENS, A. M. Princ'l.

BOYS' SCHOOL.
MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., (Reservoir Park.)
Second year commences Sept. 24, 1874.
Only eight boarding pupils received.
Hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

MISS HINSDALE,
assisted by Dr. George S. Blackie, of the Universities of Edinburgh and Bonn,
will reopen her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, (formerly Mrs. Macaulay's) Nos. 275 and 277 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

ROCKLAND INSTITUTE,
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.
THE FALL TERM of 1874, will commence Sept. 17.
For circulars or admission, address
L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M., President.

MISS AYRES'
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
will reopen at NO. 15 WEST 42D ST., NEAR 5TH AV., NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL,
GENEVA, N. Y.
A first-class boarding-school for boys, situated in one of the most beautiful and healthy villages in the State, on the line of the N. Y. Central Railroad; terms, $320 per annum. For information address THOS. D. REED.

MISSES PORTER AND CHAMPNEY'S
HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
Hadley, Mass.
The Fall Term will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, 1874. For circulars and testimonials address the Principals.

MISS PERINE.
No. 34 East 74th st., Central Park, (formerly No. 106 East 38th st.,) will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children Sept. 23.

THE HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS ATTENDing the Hopkins Grammar School, (fifth year;) enlarged and refitted; combines the advantages of the family and personal instruction, with drill in large classes which graduate fifty pupils for Yale.
WM. A. MAGILL, A. M.,
Nos. 126 and 128 High st., New-Haven, Conn.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, 171st st. and King's Bridge Road, New-York. (Former residence of I. P. Martin, Esq.) Twentieth year. Will reopen Sept. 16. V. PREVOST, Principal, successor to Lespinasse & Prevost. Circulars on application at the Institute, Station "M," or at G. Lespinasse's, 3 Pine st., N.Y.

THE MISSES HAYWARD'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 523 Monroe av., near Jefferson Park, Elizabeth, N. J., re-opens Sept. 16. Boarding pupils limited to five, to whom every home comfort and care will be extended. Apply by letter, or personally, as above.

MAPLE HALL INSTITUTE—A BOARDING and Day School for Boys, Jamaica, Long Island. EMILE VIENOT, A. M., Principal; collegiate, scientific and business courses; French and German; French, the language of the family; terms, $400; five day boarders, $350; music the only extra. Opens Sept. 15.

ADRIAN INSTITUTE, ISELIN, N. J., ONE HOUR from N. Y., on Philadelphia R. R., reopens Sept. 8. Seminary for young ladies. Principals, Mrs. L. H. Mathews and Mrs. M. E. Baebler. A complete course of instruction in English, French, German, Music, &c. Pupils taught to think. Address No. 221 West 15th st., N. Y.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, languages, and music. Reopens Sept. 16.
Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—THIS IS A college of the highest rank for well prepared students; it has also eclectic and preparatory departments, with superior instruction in music and art; terms moderate. Send for catalogue to Rev. A. W. Cowles, D. D., Elmira, N. Y. Next session begins Sept. 9.

TRINITY COLLEGIATE AND PREPARATORY School, Sing Sing, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 1. Boys prepared for West Point, Annapolis, and Civil Service examinations. Education sound, and terms reasonable. Principal, A. H. Austin.

SOUTH JERSEY INSTITUTE, BRIDGETON, N. J.—First-class school for both sexes. Location delightful and healthy; climate mild. Building brick; heated by steam; lighted by gas; hot and cold water. Railroads and telegraphs. Commences Sept. 2. Send for catalogue. H. K. TRASK, Principal.

COTTAGE HILL, TARRYTOWN ON HUDSON, AN English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. The 18th year begins Sept. 23. Best advantages of home and European schools. Beautiful grounds and river scenery. Address Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, A. M., Principal.

KINDERGARTEN REMOVED TO NO. 44 East 43d st.—Will reopen Sept. 23; all the Froebel occupations taught in the best manner; training class for mothers and teachers reopens Sept. 9; terms moderate. Miss E. M. COE, Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE MILITARY INSTITUTE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—The next school year begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. For Catalogue, with terms, references, &c., address
H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS OF THE Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th av., first house from Washington square, on MONDAY, the 28th of September, 1874.

ENGLEWOOD CLASSICAL AND MATHEmatical school for boys; term commences Sept. 14. For circulars, address AUG. KURSTEINER, M. D., T. R. WHITE, A. M., Principals, Englewood, N. J.

LOCUST HILL SEMINARY—YONKERS, ON the Hudson.—Location unsurpassed. The course of instruction thorough and complete. Will open Sept. 16.
Miss EMILY A. RICE, Principal.

M. OAKEY'S ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL for boys, Jamesburg, N. J., reopens Sept. 16; a limited number, careful instruction, and pleasant home. Send for circular.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE N. Y., resumes work Sept. 10.
Et nunc amoto quæramus seria ludo.

MACGREGOR HALL.
A family school for girls. Flushing, Long Island.
M. MACGREGOR, Principal.

FLUSHING (N. Y.) INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for boys, begins Sept. 15.
A. P. NORTHROP. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 17, 1874.

SCHOOL AND HOME FOR BOYS, IN AMherst, Mass., by Rev. and Mrs. T. S. POTWIN. They refer to the Professors in Amherst and Yale.

MLLE. TARDIVEL, 25 West 46th st., N. Y., reopens her French, English, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, Sept. 17.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, A school for boys, opens Sept. 1, Madison, N. J.
JAMES SHIER, Principal.

MISS E. A. HAMMEKEN'S BOARDING-SCHOOL for young ladies reopens Sept. 14. Address the Principal, Fairview, South Orange, N. J.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen Sept. 16.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—REFERENCE to patrons. Address at Unionville, Orange County, N. Y. S. S. HARTWELL, M. A.

NAZARETH HALL.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

$300.—TUITION AND BOARD (YOUNG LAdies); Jackson Institute, Morrisania, N. Y. Send for circulars. MRS. JACKSON.

TARRYTOWN YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY; superior advantages. Address Rev. W. H. KINGSBURY, Tarrytown, N. Y.

COUNTRY HOME AND SCHOOL FOR BOYS. For circulars with references, address
IRA PENFIELD, Stepney Depot, Conn.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—52 weeks, $273. No extras. S. C. Shortlidge, A. M., (Harvard,) Kennett square, Pa.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES
AND LITTLE GIRLS, NO. 167 MADISON AV.
This DAY SCHOOL will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Thorough and complete English course; French, German, light gymnastics; lectures on scientific subjects, drawing, sewing, &c.
Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
No. 112 5th av.,
between 16th and 17th sts.,
(Knabe Building.)
The only music school in this country which is conducted by practical musicians. All branches of theoretical and practical music thoroughly taught.
The Amateur Orchestra and Orchestral School meet every Tuesday at 8 P. M.
The Amateur Opera recitals take place every fourth Wednesday in each month.
Lectures on the different musical sciences will be delivered every third Wednesday, by the greatest celebrities in the country.
The Conservatory Library, numbering now over 15,000 musical works, available to pupils.
ERNST EBERHARD, ANGELO TORRIANI, WM. K. BASSFORD, } Musical Directors.
P. R. MAVERICK, Secretary.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE,
Nos. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce st., Philadelphia,
WILL REOPEN ON MONDAY, SEPT. 21.
English, French, and Latin Boarding and Day School for young ladies and misses.
French is the language of the family.

MME. C. MEARS,
ASSISTED BY MLLE. L. SEE,
No. 222 Madison av., New-York, English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874. Mme. Mears will be at home Sept. 1.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for young ladies and children.
Rev. Theodore Irving, LL.D., Rector,
No. 21 West 32d st.
Opening services of the Autumn Term at 10 A. M., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. For circulars apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st.

MISS COMSTOCK,
NOS. 32 AND 34 WEST 40TH ST.,
RESERVOIR PARK,
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 23. Boarding pupils limited to sixteen. Application may be made personally or by letter.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
will reopen at
NO. 52 WEST 47TH ST., NEW-YORK,
on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S
CLASSICAL ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN FAMILY DAY SCHOOL
for young ladies and children, Nos. 71, 73, and 75 East 61st st., Central Park, New-York, will commence its eighteenth year Sept. 24, 1874. For full information send for catalogue. Address Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., No. 75 East 61st st., New-York.

MADAME O. da SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S
(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 28. Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

MISS SPRING'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH DAY SCHOOL
for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen Sept. 25, in the building of the Young Ladies' Christian Association, No. 64 Irving place, corner of 18th st.
Boys under ten will be received; pupils have entrance to Gramercy Park at recess.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.
The preparatory school of Mr. WM. W. NEWELL, formerly instructor in Harvard, is limited to about ten pupils. Reference to parents of scholars: Lucius Tuckerman, Esq., Cyrus W. Field, Esq., Governeur M. Ogden, Esq., &c., also to Prof. Child, Prof. Lane, &c., Cambridge. Address No. 129 East 24th st.

MRS. BLEECKER'S
HOME BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Will reopen Sept. 28, 1874,
NO. 20 EAST 47TH ST.
FRENCH AND GERMAN Resident Governesses.
MRS. J. V. B. BLEECKER, MISS PEGRAM.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
School year will open Sept. 16.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
$300 a year pays for board, tuition, &c., in this well-known institution. Advantages equal to the best.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

BROOKS SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.— Location, the "City of Schools," in the suburbs; buildings new, grounds large; family limited to sixty; studies arranged in preparatory and collegiate courses; ladies prepared for Vassar College. Principal, Mrs. M. B. J. WHITE; teachers, seven resident, two non-resident. For particulars address
EDWARD WHITE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S
French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies' NO. 36 EAST 35TH ST., (formerly No. 42 Avenue Du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above until the first week in September, when Mlles. CHARBONNIER will be at their house in New-York.

MME. GIRAUD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies will reopen Sept. 14, at No. 281 Quincy st., Brooklyn.—All the English branches; French and German as read, written, and spoken by daily practice without any extra charge; $300 instruction and board.

HOLLADAY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
No. 1,285 Broadway, between 34th and 35th sts. A first-class school for boys. Circulars at Carleton's, Fifth Avenue Hotel, and at Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway. WALLER HOLLADAY, No. 3 Gramercy Park.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A first-class school and home for thirty boarding pupils. A few vacancies.
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

RURAL HOME.—A SMALL FAMILY SCHOOL for boys; a pleasant, safe, and cheerful home; extensive play grounds, gymnasium; excellent climate, generous table, personal care, faithful teaching. For circulars, address Rev. J. M. BACHELDOR, A. M., Pownall, Vt.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S MILITARY School, Sing Sing, N. Y., will begin its next term Sept. 15. First roll-call at 6 P. M.

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—MISS VEDDER will succeed Miss WHITTEMORE in her School for Young Ladies and Children; course of instruction and corps of teachers will remain the same. Reopens Sept. 15.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will re-open their English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 148 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

THE MISSES LANE'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 49 West 48th st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Apply by letter until Sept. 1.

MISS JAUDON'S SCHOOL WITH THE KINDERgarten Department, No. 32 East 31st st., (house next to the Church,) will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

DO NOT FAIL TO SEE THE BEAUTIFUL FALL and Winter styles at Mme. DEMOREST'S "GRAND OPENING," TUESDAY, Sept. 1, at No. 17 East 14th st., and at all the agencies.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE, FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass.—Widely known for its rare advantages for literary and art culture, and the beauty of its location. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

WOODBURN.—A FAMILY AND CLASSICAL School for young boys, Hartford, Conn. Number limited to eighteen. The Fall term will begin Sept. 15.
C. E. ABBOTT, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMES, NO. 26 WEST 39TH ST., will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY, FORT PLAIN, N. Y., —For both sexes; select. Begins Sept. 8.
Rev. A. MATTICE, A. M., Principal.

JACKSON INSTITUTE.—BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, No. 256 East 123d st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 15. Miss JACKSON, Principal.

PARENTS WILL FIND A SCHOOL AND HOME where their sons may receive the best of care and instruction at Rev. E. B. EMERSON'S, Stratford, Conn.

MISS S. B. JOHNSTON, NO. 793 LEXINGTON av., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies and children, No. 7 East 42d st., New-York, will reopen Oct. 1.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART—N. Y. Society Library, 67 University place. Drawing, water-colors, oil-painting. Evening classes Wednesday and Saturday.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 EAST 19th st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

ART SCHOOL.—ELUCIDATIVE GEMS, 50 CENTS. Circulars free. WOOD'S Art Parlors, Rochester, N. Y.

$360 PER YEAR, NO EXTRAS.—SUPERIOR advantages, Amenia (N. Y.) Seminary.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J., for boys. Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.
The seventeenth annual term of this institution commences at No. 8 Great Jones st., in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, 1874.
Graduates of the Law School are admitted to practice in all the courts of the State.
For catalogues, &c., apply to
THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Aug. 7, 1874. Professor of Municipal Law.

LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Seventeenth Annual Session begins Oct. 5, 1874. Commencement is on May 14, 1875. The degree entitles to admission to the bar. For circulars, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, Esq., No. 141 Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Secretary of Faculty, No. 25 Chambers st.

AUCTION SALES.

John H. Draper & Co., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND Western Railroad Company will sell
50,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL
at public auction on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN Southern Railway Co.

Second Mortgage

7 PER CENT. BONDS.

COUPONS, $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED, $1,000 and $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST JUNE 1 AND DEC. 1.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN 1903.
FOR SALE AT 92 1-2 AND INTEREST, BY

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

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BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

CITY OF FALL RIVER GOLD BONDS

FUNDING LOAN.

Having become the purchasers of the City of Fall River Funding Loan five per cent. Gold Coupon Bonds, due in 1894, amounting to Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($600,000,) we offer them for sale at ninety-two (92) per cent. and accrued interest in currency.

Principal (and interest on the first days of February and August) payable at the option of the holder, in United States Gold Coin, at the National Revere Bank, Boston, or in London, at the office of Blake Brothers & Co., of London, in sterling gold coin, at the rate of four shillings two pence to the dollar, each bond being for $1,000 gold, or £208 6s. 8d. sterling, and each coupon for $25 gold, or £5 4s. 2d sterling.

Bonds can be registered, principal and interest payable in Fall River.

The issue of these bonds is authorized by the Legislature of Massachusetts, and is made by virtue of and according to chapter 358 of the acts of 1874, entitled "An act to authorize the City of Fall River to fund its floating debt."

We have the assurance of the highest authority that the loan is legal in every respect.

The bonds are redeemable in 1894, by a sinking fund of three per cent. per annum, devoted, by legal enactment, exclusively to this loan, and raised by direct taxation.

The city debt on Jan. 31, 1874, as stated by the Auditor, was	$1,483,212
The Assessors' valuation for 1874, is	50,416,246
The population on May 1, 1874, is stated at	43,464

Under the laws of Massachusetts, the real and personal estate of every citizen is liable for the debt of the city.

The attention of investors is called to the following comparison of equivalent securities:

Price of United States Gold 5s	111
Price of City of Fall River Gold 5s	92
Difference in favor of Fall River Bonds, 19 per cent., or $190 on each $1,000 bond.	

An exchange of $100,000 United States five per cent. bonds for those of the City of Fall River, at the above difference, would yield a profit of sixty thousand nine hundred and thirty-six dollars, ($60,936,) at maturity, after paying the original investment and all interest. The security, too, being perfect and beyond all possible question.

Price of Massachusetts 5 per cent. gold bonds	101½
Price of Boston 5 per cent. gold bonds	100

We reserve the right to advance the price of Fall River Bonds whenever we may deem it expedient.

BLAKE BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 28 STATE ST., BOSTON,
NO. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

FIRST-CLASS WESTERN

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS

FOR SALE BY

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

No. 25 Nassau st.

ANDREW STUART & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 34 Pine st., New-York.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
DAVID STUART & CO., LIVERPOOL,
(Payable in London.)

NORTH BRITISH

AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Paid up and subscribed capital	$10,000,000
Gross fire reserve surplus	3,700,000
Life assets and annuities	13,300,000
Total	$27,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 54 WILLIAM, CORNER PINE ST.

STATE (7'S) SEVENS.
GOLD INTEREST
TEXAS TWENTY YEAR COUPON BONDS.
For sale
GEO. K. SISTARE,
No. 24 Nassau st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND MAIN LINE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS are requested to meet again at Cooper Institute on FRIDAY, Aug. 28, at 4 P. M., on matters of importance.
L. H. MEYER, Chairman.

10 PER CENT. GUARANTEED, FIRST mortgage loans on improved Iowa farms. References and full information sent on application.
UNDERWOOD & CLARK, Muscatine, Iowa.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE

STERLING

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 155 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, the 17th instant.
J. K. VAN RENSSELAER, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Aug. 12, 1874. }

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that the twenty-third semi-annual cash Dividend of Five per Cent. has this day been declared upon the Preferred and Common stock of the Company, payable at the banking-house of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. Jesup, Paton & Co., No. 52 William st., New York, on the 1st day of September next, to holders who are registered as such at the close of business hours on the 22d August inst., at which time the transfer-books will be closed, to be reopened for transfer on the 2d day of September next.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE American Coal Company, of Allegany County, Md., has declared a semi-annual dividend of Three per cent., payable on the 10th day of September. The transfer-books will be closed from Saturday evening, Aug. 29, until Friday morning, Sept. 11. M. A. MYERS,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1874. Secretary.

THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS SECURED by the first mortgage of the Eastern Division of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company are informed that the coupons of such bonds which matured June 1, 1874, will be purchased at their face value by the subscriber on presentation to him on and after Aug. 20, inst., at No. 31 Nassau st., New-York.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH.

HARLEM BANK, Aug. 17, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of all taxes, payable to the stockholders on demand, on and after the 1st day of September, 1874. The transfer-books will be closed from Aug. 21 to Sept. 1, by order I. ANDERSON, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION,—179 6th av., cor. 12th st. Open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, from 5 to 8 P. M. Deposits draw interest from 1st of next month.

METALS.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF METALS,
TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c.,
CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.
METALS.
NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

SHIPPING.

AMERICAN LINE.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL.
Calling at QUEENSTOWN.

Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia.

OHIO.....Aug. 27|*ABBOTSFORD.....Sept. 17
PENNSYLVANIA...Sept. 3|PENNSYLVANIA...Sept. 24
INDIANA.....Sept. 10|ILLINOIS.....Oct. 1

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:
Cabin $75 to $100; according to accommodations.
Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.
Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.
These steamers are supplied with life-rafts in addition to the usual life-boats and life-preservers.
Through tickets and through bills of lading issued between all prominent points.
For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
RICHARDSON, SPENCER & Co., 8, 9, 10, 11 Cumbrie & Bros., Liverpool. Queenstown.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
*Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 19	*Russia, Wed'day, Sept. 9
Algeria, Saturday, Aug. 22	Java, Saturday, Sept. 12
*Bothnia, Wed'day, Aug. 26	*Cuba, Wed'day, Sept. 16
*Abyssinia, Wed., Sept. 2	Parthia, Saturday, Sept. 19
China, Saturday, Sept. 5	*Scotia, Wed'day, Sept. 23

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ALGERIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 12:30 P. M. on SATURDAY, Aug. 22, 1874. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. CARRYING UNITED STATES MAILS.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 22, at 1 P. M.
GOMANIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 29, at 2 P. M.
REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 5, at 1 P. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 12, at 2 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 49 North River.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, at low rates. These wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
E. I. CORTIS, Agent.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States Mails. The following steamers are appointed to sail:

FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia.	From New-York.
NEDERLAND.....Aug. 29	COLINA.....Sept. 11
VADERLAND.....Sept. 23	SWITZERLAND.....Oct. 5

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia.	For New-York.
VADERLAND.....Aug. 30	SWITZERLAND.....Sept. 11
NEDERLAND.....Sept. 23	COLINA.....Oct. 5

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK.

First cabin.....$90|Second cabin.....$60

Steerage and Intermediate tickets, to and from all points, at the lowest rates. Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.

Through tickets and through bills of lading issued between all prominent points. For passage, rates of freight, and other information, apply to
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., New-York.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

P. VONDER BECKE, General European Agent, Antwerp.

ANCHOR LINE.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.
NEW YORK AND GLASGOW.

STEAMER EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.
Ethiopia, Saturday, Aug. 22|Utopia, Saturday, Sept. 5
Anglia, Wednesday, Aug. 26|Indis, Wed'day, Sept. 9
California, Sat'day, Aug. 29|Victoria, Saturday, Sept. 12
Macedonia, Wed., Sept. 2|Australia, Wed., Sept. 16

RATES PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.
Cabin, $65 to $90, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets, $120 to $160.
INTERMEDIATE, $25. STEERAGE, $15.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Send for circular, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green, 3d floor.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE, Surmont.....Saturday, Aug. 22
WASHINGTON, Lachesnel.....Saturday, Sept. 5
VILLE DE PARIS, Dunne.....Saturday, Sept. 19

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine):
First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75....Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

STEAMER PEREIRE, FOR BREST AND Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton st., on SATURDAY, Aug. 22, at 1 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 12 o'clock.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA.....Wednesday, Aug. 26
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Wednesday, Sept. 2
STATE OF INDIANA.....Wednesday, Sept. 9

and every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

VIA QUEENSTOWN.
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. Forsyth.....Aug. 25. 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. Freeman.....Sept. 1, 9:30 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. Seddon.....Sept. 8, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. Guard.....Sept. 22, 9:30 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Pierce.....Sept. 29, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has always been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.
From Pier Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Canada.....Aug. 22, 12 M.|The Queen.....Sept. 5, 12 M.
Egypt.....Aug. 29, 7 A. M.|England.Sept. 12, 6:30 A. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT,

DENMARK, Sumner.....Tuesday, Aug. 25, 2 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced rates at reduced prices. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Aug. 22, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Aug. 29, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Sept. 5, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Sept. 12, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Sept. 19, 11 A. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates. Cabin and General Office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage Offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

TO SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship HERMANN, Capt. G. Richenaen, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship HOLSTEIN, Capt. W. Ladewigs, on SATURDAY, Aug. 22.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin.....$100 and $120
Second cabin.....60
Steerage.....30

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, AND VERA CRUZ. New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct).....Wed., Aug. 26
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico).....Aug. 29
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau).....Sept. 2
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct).....Sept. 10

For the accommodation of shippers the steamer CITY OF NEW-YORK will leave WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26, instead of Thursday, Aug. 27.

For freight or passage apply to
P. J. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 53 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. Jones, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
(Including all necessaries for the trip:)
New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.
San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.
San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.
Steerage leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

ACAPULCO, Commodore A. G. Gray, Aug. 26, at 12 noon.

And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:

CHINA.....Aug. 25
JAPAN.....Sept. 5

For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.
RUFUS HATCH, H. J. BULLAY,
Managing Director. Superintendent.
G. H. DATTON, Freight Agent.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY will dispatch their new and magnificent iron steam-ship
CITY OF PEKING,
5,000 tons burden,
for San Francisco, as above, on or about Aug. 10, 1874.

Upper freight taken at unusually low rates.

The CITY OF TOKIO, sister ship to the above will follow and sail on or about Sept. 10.

For rates of passage, freight, or other information, apply at Company's office, on wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.
RUFUS HATCH, H. J. BULLAY,
Managing Director. Superintendent.
G. H. DATTON, Freight Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS
SAN JACINTO, Capt. Hazard, SATURDAY, Aug. 22, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 5 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. Fairclotk, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, Aug. 29, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. Dearborn, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE TONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.
C. D. OWENS, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
SAILING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
From Pier No. 29 North River.

MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. Woodhull, Saturday, Aug. 22.
COLUMBIA, Capt. S. Crowell, Wednesday, Aug. 26.

Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st. (corner of Warren.)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
EENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

FOR JAMAICA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.
ANDES.....Sept. 4

For JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.
ETNA.....Aug. 18

For HAYTI, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, AND VENEZUELA.
CLARIBEL.....Aug. 25.
ATLAS.....Sept. 18.

First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. Tinklenberg, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M., SATURDAY, Aug. 22, at 10 A. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. Thos. H. Morton, Aug. 24.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. Cummis, Sept. 1.
COLUMBUS, Capt. R. C. Baun, Sept. 8.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

D. McKellar, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from the multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may at all times be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the oil regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited, Washington Express of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M., regular at 3:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3:4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 3:4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Ramp, mixed and second class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton at 7 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10 11, 11:30 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 5:10, and 8 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10, and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Philipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M., and on boat from Pier No. 38 at 8:35 P. M.

Trains arrive as follow; From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A. M. and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 3:55, 6:15, 8:15, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, JR.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R. at Bonnanza Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12 M., 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4:15, 4:30, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 6:15, 6:45, 8, 9, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M. R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD. SUMMER TIME TABLE, June 28, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

9:00 A. M., special Saratoga Express; through time 5 hours and 40 minutes.

10:40 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., special Saratoga Express, reaches Saratoga 9:30 P. M.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Ogdensburgh.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, with berths at Buffalo and Suspension Bridge.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

THE FLUSHING, NORTH SIDE, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD

Of Long Island. Short route to Babylon and Fire Island. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 8:30, 9:20, 9:35 A. M. and 2, 4, 4:35, 5, 6 P. M. The 9:35 A. M. and 4:35 P. M. are fast Express Trains. For daily trains to Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, and all other stations, see Time Tables. Ferry-boats leave New-York, foot of James slip, East River, thirty minutes, and foot of Thirty-fourth st., East River, fifteen minutes previous to the departure of each train, calling at 34th st. Tickets sold and baggage checked at James slip and Thirty-fourth street offices. Sunday trains leave Hunter's Point for Babylon, Hempstead, and all way stations at 9:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. Sunday trains for Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, and all intermediate stations, at 8:10 A. M. and 12:30, 2:30, 6, 8 P. M. For Great Neck and all intermediate stations at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. To-morrow, 8:30 A. M. and 4:00, 4:35 P. M. trains from Hunter's Point connect with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA. VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Commencing MONDAY, July 27, 1874.

Leave New-York, (from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st.)

7 A. M. for Long Branch, Seabright, and Highlands.

9:45 A. M. for Philadelphia, Long Branch, Waretown, Tuckerton, and Bridgeton.

1:45 P. M. for Philadelphia, Long Branch, Waretown, and Tuckerton.

3:45 P. M., foot of 24th st., N. R.,) for Long Branch, 3:30 P. M., Pier No. 1 North River, &c.

4:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Waretown, &c.

5:30 P. M. for Long Branch and intermediate stations. On SUNDAYS leave 24th st. Pier at 9 A. M., and Pier No. 8 at 9:40 A. M. Long Branch, Asbury Park arrive at Pier No. 8 at 6:50 P. M.; 24th st. Pier at 7:10 P. M.

Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25.

W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st. and 4th av.) for New-Haven, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 9:05 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M.; Harlem River Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 5:40 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday.) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. GODDY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent. New-Haven.

STEAMBOATS.

SEA BIRD,

for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 19th..7:30 A. M.	Wed., 19th....12:00 M.
Thursday, 20th..8:00 A. M.	Thursday, 20th..12:30 P. M.
Friday, 21st....9:00 A. M.	Friday, 21st....1:30 P. M.
Saturday, 22d...11:00 A. M.	Saturday, 22d...3:00 P. M.
Sunday, 23d....11:00 A. M.	Sunday, 23d....4:00 P. M.
Monday, 24th..3:00 P. M.	

HELEN,

between New-York, (from foot of Franklin st., Pier No. 35,) and Red Bank, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 21st....2:00 P. M.	Saturday, 22d...8:30 A. M.
Saturday, 22d...3:00 P. M.	Monday, 24th....6:00 A. M.
Monday, 24th...11:00 A. M.	Monday, 24th....3:30 P. M.
Tuesday, 25th...7:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 25th...3:00 P. M.
Wed. 26th....8:00 A. M.	Wed. 26th....3:00 P. M.
Thursday, 27th..8:00 A. M.	Thursday, 27th..3:00 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 5 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 5:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 163 Pierrepont and 4 Court sts., Brooklyn.

FOR HARLEM, LANDING AT 11TH ST., Astoria, 109th st., and 120th st., connecting with boats for High and King's Bridge. Boats leave Peck Slip every half hour from 6:30 A. M. until 7 P. M., except 11 A. M., 12:30, and 2 P. M.

Same time tables where boats land. Sunday boats leave every half hour from 9:30 A. M. until 8 P. M.

ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.—New palace steam-boats leave Fulton Ferry Pier at 6, 7, 7:40, 8:15, 9, 9:45, 10:35, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 4:25, 5:15, 6, 9:30 P. M. See time cards for landings.

SUNDAY BOATS every half hour after 9 A. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park Reopus. Steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN leaves Harrison st. Pier, North River, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 6:30 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 32d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad. Fare reduced to 60 cents; excursion tickets, $1.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, ESOPUS, AND KINGSTON, Cozzens', Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton—the MARY POWELL, from Vestry st., Pier No. 39, daily, at 3:30. Tickets in packages at reduced rates.

FOR YONKERS DAILY
STEAMER "SAPPHO"
leaves Pier 26 N. R., foot of Barclay st., at 10:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., landing at 24th st., MANHATTANVILLE, CARMANSVILLE, and FORT WASHINGTON.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENdid steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT,

Corner Madison av. and 28th st.

Rev. C. C. TIFFANY, Rector.

DIVINE SERVICE AS USUAL IN THE MORNING

at 10:30 o'clock.

A CORDIAL INVITATION IS EXTENDED TO ALL.

AT THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 25th st., preaching Aug. 23 by Rev. Dr. Cordo, of Jersey City, at 10:30 A. M.

AT DE GARMO HALL, 5TH AV. AND 14TH ST., Sunday, 10:30 A. M., S. F. Andrews; 2:30, conference; 7:45 P. M., Mrs. A. J. Hall and Lily De Sorzie Wood. Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock several speakers.

BRICK CHURCH, CORNER 5TH AV. AND 37TH st.—Services on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. Murray.

CAMP-MEETING.—A UNION MEETING WILL commence in the Great Tabernacle, at Sea Cliff, THURSDAY, Aug. 27, to continue over the second Sabbath. Distinguished ministers of different denominations have promised to participate in the services. All are invited.

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORNER OF Market and Henry sts., Rev. E. Hopper, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M. Seats free. All are invited.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, CORNER 48TH ST. and 5th av.—Divine service Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Rev. Vernon B. Carroll will preach. All are cordially invited.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 56th st., near Broadway.—Morning services Sunday at 10:30 o'clock; sermon by Rev. G. J. Mingors. Evening services omitted. A cordial invitation to all.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY. MADison av. and 42d st.—Service at 10:30 o'clock A. M. and 5 P. M. Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., will preach.

DOES IT MEAN ANYTHING?—S. S. SNOW, Pastor of Mount Zion, will preach the Word of Prophecy in the University, Washington square, on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"The Sealed Book Opened."—Revelations, chapter vi.

FIRST FREE METHODIST CHURCH, NO. 329 West 37th st., Elder M. N. Downing, Pastor.—Preaching on Sunday next, morning and evening. Sunday-school at 2. Prayer-meeting at 7. General quarterly meeting for this district will be held next Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday. Preaching every evening at 8. Love feast Sunday morning at 9. Lord's supper after morning sermon. Children's meeting at 2. Seats all free. Gospel free and full. Strangers made welcome.

FREE CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, Fifth av., between 10th and 11th sts., New-York. Sunbury, Rector.—Sunday, 23d inst., holy communion at 7:30 A. M.; morning prayer, litany, ante-communion, and sermon at 10:30 A. M.

THE BEECHER SCANDAL.

MR. F. D. MOULTON MAKES A STATEMENT.

THE SUIT AGAINST MR. BEECHER COMMENCED—THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE AGAIN IN SESSION—THE PRAYER-MEETING AT PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Yesterday afternoon a very long statement was published by Mr. Moulton on the Beecher-Tilton case. There is nothing new in it except a few letters, which will be found below:

MRS. WOODHULL TO BEECHER.

15 EAST THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET, 19th, 11th, 1871.

Rev. H. W. Beecher:

DEAR SIR: For reasons in which *you* are deeply interested as well as myself, and the cause of truth, I desire to have an interview with you, without fail, at some hour to-morrow. Two of your sisters have gone out of their way to assail my character and purposes, both by the means of the public press and by numerous private letters written to various persons with whom they seek to injure me and thus to defeat the political ends at which I aim.

You doubtless know that it is in my power to strike back, and in ways more disastrous than anything that can come to me; but I do not desire to do this. I simply desire justice from those from whom I have a right to expect it; and a reasonable course on your part will assist me to it. I speak guardedly, but I think you will understand me. I repeat that I must have an interview to-morrow, since I am to speak to-morrow evening at Steinway Hall, and what I shall or shall not say will depend largely upon the result of the interview. Yours very truly,

(Signed,) VICTORIA C. WOODHULL.

P. S.—Please return answer by bearer.

BEECHER TO MOULTON.

BROOKLYN, Tuesday Evening, 2d January, 1872.

MY DEAR MOULTON: 1. I send you V. W.'s letter to me, and a reply which I submit to your judgment. Tell me what you think. Is it too long? Will she use it for publishing? I do not wish to have it so used. I do not mean to speak on the platform of *either* of the two suffrage societies. What influence I exert I prefer to do on my own hook; and I do not mean to *train* with either party, and it will not be fair to press me in where I do not wish to go. But I leave it for *you*. Judge for me. I have leaned on you hitherto, and never been sorry for it.

2. I was mistaken about the *Ch. Union* coming out so early that I could not get a notice of *G. Age* in it. It was *just the other way*, to be delayed, and I send you a rough proof of the first page, and the *Star* article.

In the paper to-morrow a line or so will be inserted to soften a little the touch about the *Lib. Christian*.

3. Do you think I ought to keep a *copy* of any letters to V. W.? Do you think it would be better to write it again, and not say so much? Will you keep the letter to me, and send the other if you judge it wise?

4. Will you send a line to my house *in the morning* saying what you conclude?

I am full of company.

Yours truly and affectionately,

(Signed,) H. W. B.

BEECHER TO MOULTON.

MY DEAR FRIEND: I sent on Friday or Saturday a portrait of Titian to the store for you. I hope it may suit you.

I have been doing ten men's work this Winter—partly to make up lost time, partly because I live under a cloud, feeling every month that I may be doing my last work, and anxious to make the most of it. When Esau sold his birthright he found "no place for repentance, though he sought it carefully with tears." But I have one abiding comfort. I have known you, and found in you one who has given a new meaning to friendship. As soon as warm days come I want you to go to Peekskill with me.

I am off in an hour for Massachusetts, to be gone all the week.

I am urging forward my second volume of *Life of Christ*, for "the night cometh when no man can work."

With much affection and admiration, yours truly, H. W. B.

MARCH 25, 1872. Monday morning.

"Meanwhile," says Moulton in his statement, "through the intervention of Dr. Storrs and others, as I understood, an ecclesiastical council had been called. The acts of this council in attempting to disfellowship Plymouth Church were very displeasing to Beecher, and caused him much trouble, especially the action of Dr. Storrs, which he expressed to me in the following letter, dated March 15, 1874:"

BEECHER TO MOULTON.

[Confidential.]

MY DEAR FRANK: I am indignant beyond expression. Storrs' course has been an unspeakable outrage. After his pretended sympathy and friendship for Theodore, he has turned against him in the most venomous manner—and it is not sincere. His professions of faith and affection for me are hollow and faithless. They are merely *tactical*. His object is plain. He is determined to *force* a conflict, and to use one of us to destroy the other if possible. That is his game. By stinging Theodore he believes that he will be driven into a course which he hopes will ruin me. If ever a man betrayed another he has. I am in hopes that Theodore, who has borne so much, will be unwilling to be a flail in Storrs' hand to strike at a friend. There are one or two reasons, emphatic, for *waiting* until the end of the council before taking any action.

1. That the attack on Plymouth Church and the threats against Congregationalism were so violent that the public mind is likely to be absorbed in the ecclesiastical elements, and not in the personal.

2. If Plymouth Church is *disfellowshipped* it will constitute a blow at me and the Church far severer than at him.

3. That if council does *not disfellowship* Plymouth Church, then undoubtedly Storrs will go off into Presbyterianism, as he almost, without disguise, *threatened* in his speech, and, in that case, the emphasis will be *there*.

4. At any rate, while the fury rages in council, it is not wise to make any move that would be *one* among so many, as to lose effect in degree, and after the battle is over one can more exactly see what ought to be done. Meantime I am *patient* as I know how to be, but pretty nearly used up with inward excitement, and must run away for a day or two and hide and sleep, or there will be a funeral.

Cordially and trustingly yours, H. W. B.

MARCH 25, 1874.

No one can tell under first impressions what the effect of such a speech will be. *It ought to damn Storrs.*

BEECHER TO MOULTON.

25, '73.

MY DEAR VON MOLTKE: I have seen Howard again. He says that it was not from Theodore that Gilkison got the statement, but from Carpenter.

Is he reporting that view? I have told Claflin that you would come with Carpenter if he could be found, and at any rate by 9 to-night, (to see Storrs,) but I did not say anything about Storrs.

I sent Cleveland with my horse and buggy over to hunt Carpenter.

Will you put Carpenter on his guard about making such statements?

From him these bear the force of coming from head-quarters. Yours truly and ever,

H. W. BEECHER.

BEECHER TO MOULTON.

SUNDAY NIGHT.

MY DEAR FRIEND: 1. The *Eagle* ought to have nothing to-night. It is *that* meddling which stirs up our folks. Neither *you* nor Theodore ought to be troubled by the side which you served so faithfully in public.

2. The deacons' meeting I think is adjourned. I saw Bell. It was a friendly movement.

3. The only near, next danger is the women—Morrill, Bradshaw, and the poor, dear child.

If papers will hold off a month we can ride out the gale and make safe anchorage, and then when once we are in deep, tranquil waters, we will all join hands in a profound and genuine *laus Deo*, for through such a wilderness only a Divine Providence could have led us undevoured by the open-mouthed beasts that lay in wait for our lives.

I go on 12 train after sleepless night. I am anxious about Theodore's interview with Halliday. Will you send me a *line* Monday night or Tuesday morning, care of M. P. Kennard, Boston, Mass.

I shall get mails there till Friday.

BEECHER TO MOULTON.

SUNDAY NIGHT, March 29, 1874.

MY DEAR FRANK: Is there to be no end of trouble? Is wave to follow wave in endless succession? I was cut to the heart when C. showed me that shameful paragraph from the *Union*. Its cruelty is beyond description. I felt like lying down and saying, "I am tired—tired—tired of living, or of trying to resist the devil of mischief." I would rather have had a javelin launched against me a hundred times than against those that have suffered so much. The shameful indelicacy of bringing the most sacred relations into such publicity fills me with horror.

But there are some slight alleviations. The paragraph came when the public mind was engaged with the council and with Theodore's letters. I hope it will pass without further notice. If it is *not taken up* by other papers it will sink out of sight and be forgotten; whereas, if it be assailed, it may give it a conspicuity that it never would have had. But I shall write Shearman a letter and give him my full feeling about it. I must again [be,] as I have heretofore been, indebted to you for a judicious counsel on this new and flagrant element. My innermost soul longs for peace; and if that cannot be, for death, that *will* bring peace. My fervent hope is that this drop of gall may sink through out of sight, and not prove a mortal poison. Yours ever,

H. W. BEECHER.

I have written strongly to Shearman, and hope that he will send a letter to T. unsolicited. I am sick, head, heart, and body, but must move on! I feel this morning like letting things go by the run!

BEECHER TO MOULTON.

JULY 13, 1874.

MY DEAR FRANK: I will be with you at 7 or a little before. I am ashamed to put a straw more upon you, and have but a single consolation—that the matter cannot distress you *long*, as it must soon end; that is, there will be no more anxiety about the *future*, whatever regrets there may be for the past. Truly yours and ever, H. W. BEECHER.

THE SUIT AGAINST MR. BEECHER.

Yesterday Mr. Tilton's counsel served the following summons and complaint on Mr. Beecher's attorneys:

CITY COURT OF BROOKLYN—Theodore Tilton, plaintiff, against Henry Ward Beecher, defendant.—Summons—for relief.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served on you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 193 Montague street, in the City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 19, 1874.

MORRIS & PEARSALL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

CITY COURT OF BROOKLYN—Theodore Tilton against Henry Ward Beecher: Plaintiff complaining of the defendant alleges:

First—That on the 2d day of October, 1855, in the City of Brooklyn, plaintiff intermarried with Elizabeth M. Richards, since named and known as Elizabeth R. Tilton, and that at the time of the commission of the wrongs hereinafter mentioned, the plaintiff and his said wife were living together as man and wife, in the said City of Brooklyn.

Second—That the defendant continuing and willfully intending to injure the plaintiff and deprive him of the comfort, society, aid and assistance of the said Elizabeth, the wife of the plaintiff, and to alienate and destroy her affection for him, heretofore on or about the 10th day of October, 1868, and on divers other days and times after that day, and before the commencement of this action, at the house of the defendant, No. 104 Columbia street, City of Brooklyn, and at the house of the plaintiff, No. 174 Livingston street, City of Brooklyn, wrongfully and wickedly, and without privity or connivance of plaintiff, debauched and carnally knew the said Elizabeth, then and ever since the wife of the plaintiff; by means whereof the affection of the said Elizabeth for the said plaintiff was wholly alienated and destroyed; and by reason of the premises the plaintiff has wholly lost the comfort, society, aid, and assistance which, during all the time aforesaid, he otherwise might and ought to have had and enjoyed, and has suffered great distress in body and mind to the damage of the plaintiff $100,000. Wherefore the plaintiff demands a judgment against the defendant for the said sum of $100,000, for the wrongs and injuries hereinbefore set forth, beside the cost of this action.

MORRIS & PEARSALL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

CITY OF BROOKLYN, COUNTY OF KINGS, ss.—Theodore Tilton, being duly sworn, says: That he is the plaintiff in the foregoing entitled action; that he has read the foregoing complaint and knows the contents thereof, and that the same is true of his own knowledge, except as to the matters therein stated on information and belief, and as to these matters he believes it to be true. THEODORE TILTON.

Sworn to before me this 20th day of August, 1874.

GEO. W. RODERICK, Notary Public, Kings County.

On receipt of the above papers Messrs. Shearman and Sterling acknowledged service of summons as follows:

Indorsement by the City Court.—Theodore Tilton against Henry Ward Beecher, summons and complaint. Morris & Pearsall, attorneys for Theodore Tilton, No. 193 Montague street, Brooklyn. Due on timely service of the copy of the within summons and complaint is this day duly admitted. Dated Aug. 21, 1874.

SHEARMAN & STERLING, Defendant's Attorneys.

The answer to the complaint will be a general denial, and will be filed at once.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

The Investigating Committee of Plymouth Church met at 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon, in the office of District Attorney Winslow, No. 15 Nassau street, and remained in session during several hours for the purpose, if possible, of completing their report in time for presentation at the prayer-meeting last evening. It was found, however, that several members who had been absent from some of the previous sessions could not acquaint themselves with the evidence for some days yet. It was, therefore, resolved to hold another meeting next week, and present a report on next Friday evening. Several members of the committee asserted yesterday that they were not, in adopting this course, influenced by the publication yesterday afternoon of Mr. Moulton's statement. The committee say that Moulton's statement will not affect their verdict in the slightest degree.

MEETING AT PLYMOUTH CHURCH LAST EVENING.

Plymouth Church prayer-meeting was attended last evening by an immense congregation, and many people were unable to obtain accommodation. A preliminary announcement was made that the report of the Committee of Investigation was not ready for presentation, and on motion of Mr. Shearman Mr. John T. Howard was appointed Moderator.

Mr. Shearman said: This meeting was called this evening in expectation that the subcommittee of the examining committee would be ready to report to this church, but I am instructed by the committee to state that they have not completed their labors, and unless some one else has any business to suggest I shall presently make a motion to adjourn.

Mr. White—I make a motion that when that report is presented to the church that the church receive and consider it privately. I think there are good reasons why we should receive that report and why we should consider it among ourselves. There are many among us who would like to characterize the parties who have been engaged in this trouble which has been brought upon us in terms that they would not like to have published, and besides that it is right and proper in the first place that any report of that kind should be considered in the church meeting by itself. It is becoming a disgrace almost that Plymouth Church cannot have a meeting, cannot have a prayer-meeting even, or any other kind of a family meeting, but reporters and the outside world come in, and every word is spread upon the streets in the morning. Therefore, I move that when the report is made that it be made to the church, and in private.

Mr. Gilbert—It seems to me that this motion is premature. It would be ample time for us to consider the report when we have one to receive. There is no report before the meeting. [Applause.]

Moderator—What are you going to do with that motion?

Mr. White—It was only to give notice to the public how we are going to receive that report.

Mr. Raymond—I sympathize very decidedly with the spirit of Mr. White's remarks and of his motion. It is a disgrace and a great inconvenience that Plymouth Church cannot discuss matters of this or any other character without being reported by the press; but the alternative to which Mr. White would relegate us is a great deal worse. [Applause.] It is a question not whether we hold a private meeting, but whether, since the proceedings of our meetings are to become public, we will have full and true reports or garbled and false ones. [Applause.] If I could, by voting for such a resolution as has been proposed, secure that privacy for the transactions of the Church which the sacredness of these affairs entitles us to have, I would indeed be very glad to do so, but we have found by experience, and other churches in this City have found by experience, that all attempts to lock doors and bolt windows and preserve privacy only led to garbled reports supplied by the members themselves. Not being professional reporters, they often innocently and sometimes not innocently misrepresented events that took place in the meeting. If we must choose between spreading our transactions before the world and letting them leak out, I choose the former as the least of two evils. [Applause.]

Mr. Gilbert moved that the motion be laid on the table, and it was carried.

The meeting then resolved itself into the usual Friday evening prayer-meeting, with Rev. S. B. Halliday officiating. Brief prayers were offered by Mr. Garbard and Mr. Hill, invoking the divine blessing on their labors.

Rev. Mr. Halliday said he had been thinking, not alone on this evening, but for a long time past, how much they had reason to be thankful for the degree of union that existed among them. Luckily that degree of unanimity had existed in their midst for many a year. How many times had he thought of the expression, "how good and how pleasing a thing it is for brethren to deal together and work together in unanimity." He had felt a good many times that they should all pass together through the present trial. He was afraid it was a trial the importance of which the members of Plymouth Church would not prize as they ought to. They had, however, done so. He thought they, each and every one of them, had good reason to be thankful for what the trial just passed through had secured to them. It secured to them comfort and peace, and hope and joy, and was testimony that the world would know how to prize. This testimony to their good Pastor was in every sense of the word love manifesting itself. All were alone, then and there, to judge of the past, in so far as it had a bearing on the distinguished minister who was so much abused. They had heard many letters read, and they had found in those letters nothing more nor less than a spirit of reliance on their Pastor. There were scores of others of a different character, but none of his hearers would attach any reliability to them. In speaking of this matter he was bound, he thought, to say that all the good feeling they entertained in favor of the "abused absent" was solely owing to the spirit of union and love existing among them.

Rev. Mr. Van Wagner, a Western preacher, said that he came to the meeting not with the expectation of ascertaining the result of the investigation, for all the world knew that already. He was glad that the meeting had resolved itself into one of prayer, for his own experience was that they could pray a thing straight when all the lawyers in the world could not make it straight. [Laughter and applause.] He did not see how they could keep their meetings private. They might as well attempt to house the thunder or bottle the lightning. [Applause.] The time was a little while ago when they desired every one to know what was going on in their prayer-meetings, when publicity was the glory of the Church, and what was done that they should desire privacy? He advised them not to be discouraged, for out West they knew their labor of love, they knew the work they had performed in the interest of Christianity and civilization, and he had traversed thousands of acres that would never have been free except for their moral influence. Thanks to the West, Plymouth had the greatest preacher in the world, and while they should avoid a sense of pride in that regard, they should also not expect to reach heaven by hanging on to his coat-skirts. Neither should they be disheartened by trials, for the Christian world could not believe that they were going down. He had a good deal of experience that the heart of the whole civilized world was with them lovingly—[applause]—and the great work of the mighty Christian preacher who had the manhood to speak during the war when other ministers were afraid to utter a patriotic sentiment, were remembered with gratitude. He concluded an earnest address by prayer for the church and Pastor.

Another Western gentleman, a member of the church presided over by Mr. Beecher before he became Pastor of Plymouth Church, announced that the elders and congregation of that church had studied this matter with interest, and the universal verdict was "not guilty." [Great applause.]

Mr. Raymond, one of the most prominent members of Plymouth Church, made an earnest appeal in support of Mr. Beecher. He observed, as the result of experience derived from extensive travel, that the influence of Plymouth Church was not confined by geographical limits, but that the echo of its teachings reverberated throughout the continent. Long had they restrained the utterance of the opinion they entertained of their Pastor, and they kept locked up in their hearts their undying love and confidence and faith in the purity and strength of his ministry. In the hour of his adversity many turned their backs upon him, but it was now their turn to speak, and to hurl back the slanders upon those who gave them expression. They shrunk from no investigation, they feared no inquiry, but coveted the truth; and, report or no report, they had confidence in the word of their minister. [Applause.] They knew what the report should be, for they knew the truth, and knew it all the time. They knew the transparent character of the man who had been with them for twenty-five years. They did not stand there to condone an offense or to whitewash a culprit, but they stood there to testify their faith in a life. [Applause.] They stood there because they could not be blinded to the glory of a spotless character by the shadow of a passing lie. [Applause.] And now and hereafter no foreign tongue should sound their Pastor's fame. On his return he would be thrice welcome to the pulpit, to their firesides, to their homes, to the society of their families and their children, and they would have nothing but undying gratitude for the consolation and benefit he had conferred upon their souls. [Applause.] He concluded, amid applause, by asking divine aid to enable them to participate in the great Christian work yet to be performed by Mr. Beecher.

A minister reminded the meeting of the scriptural expression to pray for those that ill-used them, and to offer up a prayer for those who slandered and abused their loved ones.

Prof. Raymond followed in a few words, favorably commenting on the Sunday-school labors of Theodore Tilton, and, on motion, prayer was then solemnly offered up for him. The proceedings concluded with the benediction.

THE INDIANS.

AGENT MILES' REPLY TO THE COMMITTEE OF FRIENDS.

ATCHISON, Kan., Aug. 21.—John D. Miles, Agent for the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians, who was recently requested to resign by the Executive Committee of the Friends because he sent to the Department a request for troops to preserve peace and punish hostile Indians, has written a letter to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated at the agency, Aug. 15, which will be published in the *Daily Champion* to-morrow morning. Referring to the request of the committee for his resignation, he says: In reply to this request I have to say that I cannot resign my office as agent for having endeavored to do my duty. Having a knowledge of the hostile attitude of a portion of the Indians under my charge, and having witnessed some of their ravages, and knowing the danger of the others, it would have been criminal neglect on my part as an officer, not to have appealed as I did in emphatic terms for the assistance of the military to control and punish the hostile element. Such course was due to every legitimate interest the Government has in this Territory, and it was due to the border settlers, and as for the justification of my actions referred to, I claim that I have done nothing more than any peaceable and law-abiding citizen would do in a city, were he to witness a mob destroying the lives and property of innocent persons. He would call loudly for the Police, especially if some loved one was soon to fall a victim to their savage cruelty. I witnessed a scene not unequal to the above picture, and, as an authorized person, called for the assistance of the military, our national Police, the only power that could compel obedience to the law. If the Committee of Friends insist upon my removal for an attempt to maintain law and order through the military, I ask that before a final action be taken in the premises there be a board appointed by the Department to investigate my actions at the agency.

I am, respectfully, JNO. D. MILES,
United States Indian Agent.

POLICE MATTERS.

At the meeting of the Board of Police, yesterday, a lengthy communication was received from Mr. E. Delafield Smith, in answer to a resolution of the board asking for his opinion in relation to the legality of the contract made by the board with Robert C. Brown for cleaning the Twelfth, Twenty-third, and Twenty fourth Wards. The contract was made with Mr. Brown, some months ago, for one year, at the rate of $2,000 per month, and it was conceded by the Police Commissioners that the work was being done to their entire satisfaction, and as cheaply, and perhaps more cheaply, than it could be done by the Bureau of Street-cleaning. The only question was as to the power of the board to make such a contract legally. The Corporation Counsel gives it as his opinion that there is no provision of law authorizing the board to make such a contract, nor is there any law against it, and advises that the Board of Police should make no other contracts for street-cleaning until the sanction of the Legislature is first obtained, and that the board should pay Mr. Brown for the work he has done, and carry out the terms of the contract until the expiration of the time for which it was made, or until some action in the matter is taken by the Legislature, so as to avoid an expensive litigation. Commissioner Voorhis thereupon offered a resolution that the contract with Mr. Brown be rescinded as being unauthorized by law, and the resolution was referred to the Committee on Street-cleaning for investigation and report. Mr. E. B. Shafer, Superintendent of Incumbrances, requested the board to prevent the pasting of bills and posters on curbstones and gutters, and Superintendent Walling was directed to issue a general order on the subject.

Arthur B. McGeorge, David Stoddard, Herman Lefferts, Geo. C. Reed, Chas. Bennett, Chas. A. Fuller, Wm. H. Duncan, Daniel Kehoe, and Thomas Maguire were appointed patrolmen.

The Liberal Republicans of the Eighth Assembly District presented a list of candidates for inspectors of election and poll clerks to serve in that district during the coming election, which was referred to the chief of the Bureau of Election. The board then adjourned until Tuesday next.

SHOCKING SUICIDE AT WEST HOBOKEN, N. J.

A horrible case of deliberate suicide has just been revealed in West Hoboken, N. J. About three months ago Cruso Grossemann, a French artist, engaged rooms of Mr. Bisemann, on Clinton, near Paterson avenue. Grossemann was uncommunicative, and usually kept his room for a week at a time, without being seen or heard. Last Sunday he said to a friend that he had some very wealthy relatives on Fifth avenue, in this City, from whom he expected some money, as he was in very straitened circumstances. That was the last seen of him alone. Last evening the other occupants of the house noticed a peculiar smell, which became so unbearable that they were alarmed. While passing Grossemann's door in the search to discover the origin of the stench the people were almost overpowered by a horrid smell. An alarm was given, and Mr. Beismann, the landlord, with the aid of some citizens, burst open Grossemann's door. There a horrible sight met their gaze. On a chair, with his throat cut and a bloody razor beside him, sat Grossemann. The body was in a state of decomposition and the stench was intolerable. The discovery caused the greatest excitement in the vicinity, and Coroner Parslow was speedily dispatched for. He ordered the body and the effects, which consisted chiefly of pictures, paints, and brushes, removed to Crain's Morgue, in Hoboken. County Physician Stote was notified. Grossemann was about forty-five years of age, and unmarried. An investigation will be held to-day.

THE PARK THEATRE.

Recently the MacComb family, owners of the Park Theatre, instituted proceedings before Judge Fowler to dispossess Mr. Pursell, the lessee of the theatre, for the alleged non-payment of $15,000 rent. Before judgement was rendered by the Justice a temporary injunction was served upon him, granted by Judge Donohue, with an order to show cause why it should not be made permanent. This order was made returnable yesterday, before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, and the interested parties appeared in response thereto. It was urged on behalf of Mr. Pursell, the lessee, that by the terms of the lease the rent was not due, while on the part of the lessors it was contended that it was due, and that the injunction proceedings had been instituted merely for purposes of delay. Judge Donohue took the papers, reserving his decision.

A SYSTEMATIC ATTEMPT AT BURGLARY.

Frederick Palmenberg occupies the fourth floor of No. 466 Broome street as a brass wire factory. His place has been entered by burglars on one or two occasions, and a thorough search is made of the premises before closing up each evening. On Wednesday evening, as usual, at 6 o'clock, Mr. Palmenberg made a tour of the whole floor. He found a man who gave his name as Charles Hudson concealed behind a pile of empty boxes. He had him arrested by officer Maher, and yesterday Justice Morgan, at Jefferson Market Police Court, held him for trial in $4,000 bail. He could give no explanation of his presence in the building. It is supposed he is a member of a gang of thieves, and that a raid on the entire building was contemplated.

EFFECTS OF THE HEAT.

The following cases of prostration by the heat were reported by the Police yesterday: Cornelius J. Donovan, aged forty-five, of No. 95 Henry street, was overcome while working at No. 80 Pine street yesterday morning....Thomas Bernard, a hod-carrier, living at No. 79 Orchard street, was prostrated while at work on the new building, No. 422 East Seventeenth street....Patrick Murphy, aged forty-five years, of No. 195 South Fifth avenue, was overcome at the corner of Corlears and Monroe streets. He was brought to the Thirteenth Precinct Station-house, but died twenty minutes after....John Pettit, of No. 404 Eighth avenue, was found in Twenty-fifth street, near Seventh avenue, suffering from sun-stroke. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

To-day the children of the Thirteenth Ward will be taken to Oriental Grove by the managers of the free excursions for children.

A lecture will be delivered this evening by Mr. C. Osborne Ward before the Working Men's Lyceum, in the Cooper Institute.

The reading-room attached to the Mercantile Library, in Astor place, which was recently closed for painting and repairs, will be reopened to-morrow.

Mr. P. A. Gerdy, a well-known leather merchant, doing business at No. 66 Vesey street, died at his residence in this City yesterday. Mr. Gerdy was a prominent member of several French benevolent societies.

Matilda Keever, aged seventy-eight years, and living on Railroad avenue, near One Hundred and Sixty-ninth street, while walking on the track was struck by the New-Haven locomotive, No. 90, going south, and was seriously injured.

Detectives Clapp and Leahy, of the Central Office, yesterday arrested Hugh alias "Butt" Riley, a well-known fighter, on suspicion of having stolen a watch and chain from a shoe dealer of Philadelphia named Patrick Brady. He will be taken to court to-day.

The difficulty between the dealers in grain and the railway companies respecting the charge of three-quarters of a cent per bushel for handling grain is in course of adjustment, and the project for grading grain entertained by the Produce Exchange will shortly be put in operation.

Michael Costello, aged twenty-one, of No. 546 East Sixteenth street, and Matthew Halpin, fought on Thursday night in Fourteenth street, near First avenue, and during the fracas Halpin shot Costello in the right thigh with a pistol, inflicting a slight wound. Halpin was arrested.

The Baxter Transportation Company have entered into a contract for building three new canal steamers at Frankfort, N. Y., to be named the City of Utica, City of Rome, and City of Ilion. This will give the company thirteen steam canal-boats, all of which will, it is expected, be running on the canal before the close of the season.

Cecil and Daver, who were before Judge Donohue, on Thursday, on a writ of habeas corpus, charged with complicity with Thomas Cassidy, who had endeavored to have a stolen certificate of stock of the Harlem Bank transferred to his own name, were yesterday discharged from custody for want of sufficient testimony on which to hold them.

Frank Parker, aged thirty-two, of No. 22 Beach place, Brooklyn, was assaulted at the corner of Houston and Crosby streets, late on Thursday evening, by "Johnny" Murphy, a pugilist and liquor-dealer of Mott street, and was severely cut over the right eye. He was attended by Dr. Cook and taken home. Murphy was not arrested.

Mary Teyna, aged nineteen, of No. 408 East Sixteenth street, was arrested on Thursday evening for disorderly conduct, and while locked up in a cell at the East Twenty-second Street Police Station attempted to commit suicide at 1 o'clock yesterday morning by taking poison. Her condition was soon discovered, and she was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

A number of prominent citizens of the Fifth Ward met at No. 357 Greenwich street, last evening, and organized an association in the interest of Assemblyman James Healy. The following officers were elected: President, Edward Brady; Vice-President, John Foran; Secretaries, James McDonoughue and Samuel S. Burns; Treasurer, Daniel Dunn, and Sergeant at Arms, Robert Pollock.

The steamer South America, which leaves Pier No. 43 North River, on Monday, 24th inst., at 10 A. M., will convey several officers ordered to the United States steamer Monongahela, which latter vessel has been detailed by the Navy Department to proceed from Rio Janeiro to Kerguelan and Crozet islands, to pick up the parties stationed at those islands to observe the transit of Venus. The Monongahela is to leave Rio Janeiro so as to be at Kerguelan on the 1st of December.

BROOKLYN.

The Grand Street Ferry, having proved unprofitable to the company, has ceased running.

The third of the series of picnics given to the Brooklyn Police by Mr. P. H. Reid of Rockaway, took place yesterday.

San Felipo, the Italian arrested by Detectives Folk and Corwin for the murder of Torrino, was yesterday taken to the Raymond Street Jail.

An attempt was made yesterday morning to fire the two-story frame building corner of Baltic street and Van Sicklen avenue, East New-York.

John Johnson, Henry Thorn, Edward Morrison, and Hiram Pierce, the Coney Island monte men, were bailed for trial in $1,000 each by Justice Pratt yesterday.

A German, supposed from papers found in his possession to be Charles Theodore Duncken, of Goettingen Hesse, was run over and killed at the depot of the South-side Railroad on Thursday night.

Prominent Republican politicians, Gen. Jordan and Commissioner Palmer among the number, yesterday declared that the attempt now being made to procure the removal of United States Collector Freeland would prove abortive.

STATEN ISLAND.

Two fires occurred at Clifton on Wednesday night, both of which are supposed to have been of incendiary origin. The premises of Mr. Matthias' bakery were only slightly damaged, as the fire was soon discovered; but Mr. Batton's carriage house, on Pennsylvania avenue, was entirely destroyed, involving a loss of $600, upon which there was no insurance.

A party from Boulton, N. J., pitched a tent on the old Amboy road, Tottenville, yesterday, and went fishing, leaving clothing and other valuables in the tent in charge of a boy named Jefferson Drost. While they were absent, Drost, in attempting to light a pipe, set the tent on fire, and property was destroyed to the value of about $600. Officer Moore, of the County Police, saved a few articles.

Yesterday Mr. Albert Schieffelin's residence on Beach street, Stapleton, was entered by burglars, through a window in the rear of the house, in broad daylight, and robbed of a large amount of silver ware, and a traveling-bag filled with other valuables. It appears that the servant girl, Anne Bracken, closed the house after Mr. Schieffelin left in the morning for New-York, and went on the excursion of the Hibernians, thus leaving the house without any occupant.

NEW-JERSEY.

James Connolly, aged twelve years, had some of his fingers torn off yesterday by an oakum picker in Mills' factory, in Jersey City.

At a late hour last night the body of a man named Martin Scanlon was found floating in the North River at the foot of Second street, Jersey City. County Physician Stout was notified.

While John Matthes, accompanied by a boy, was driving through Newark yesterday, the horse ran away and both of them were thrown violently to the pavement and seriously injured.

A lady named Mrs. Ludwig, residing in Hoboken, had her foot badly crushed yesterday by being caught between the ferry-boat Rumsey and the bridge while she was stepping off. Amputation will be necessary to save the lady's life.

A boy named Clarence Jacobus accidentally fell into the Passaic River at Newark, yesterday, and would have been drowned but for the bravery of Officer Benjamin Knapp, who plunged into the water with his uniform on and succeeded, with considerable difficulty, in rescuing him.

The Coroner's jury in the case of Joseph Dughi, who was killed on the Pennsylvania Railroad at Newark, returned a verdict exonerating the engineer and flagman, and calling the attention of the city authorities to the unguarded condition of the street crossings and the high rate of speed at which trains are run.

Burton Morris, the confidence operator, who is in custody in Jersey City awaiting trial on several charges, has been recognized by Newark detectives as the person who operated somewhat extensively in that city under the name of Andrew B. Creery. When the Jersey City authorities get through with him he will be taken to Newark.

Frank Dodd, aged twelve years, jumped out of a baker's wagon in Newark yesterday morning to recover a whip he had accidentally dropped, and attempted to get in again without stopping the wagon, but slipped while stepping on the shaft and fell under the wheels. The wagon passed over his body, breaking one of his ribs and otherwise injuring him severely.

A team of spirited horses attached to Mr. Simons' carriage ran away in Newark yesterday, and dashed furiously through Oliver street. At the corner of Hamburg place and Napoleon street the carriage collided with a lager-beer wagon and was smashed to pieces. The colored driver was flung headlong to the pavement and sustained injuries of a very serious character.

Patrick Fallon, a gardener, residing in Gautier avenue, Jersey City Heights, died yesterday from the effects of sun-stroke. He received the stroke during Wednesday afternoon, while cutting hay in the meadows, and was carried to the house in an insensible condition. A physician was summoned, but his efforts were of no avail, and he continued to grow worse, and died about 5 o'clock yesterday morning. Deceased was fifty years old, and leaves a wife and several children.

The body found floating in the North River, at the Central Railroad dock, on Monday last, has been identified as that of George K. Stiles, who resided at No. 134 Montague street, Brooklyn. His brother caused the body to be disinterred yesterday from the pauper's grave in which it was buried and took it to Brooklyn, whence it will be removed to Green-Wood Cemetery for interment. Deceased was a man of wealth, and moved in the best society in Brooklyn. It is supposed that he committed suicide. He was sixty-four years old.

THE GALLOWS.

EXECUTION OF FIVE MEN FOR MURDER IN LOUISIANA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 21.—Anderson Perry, John Ross, Antoine Maurice, James Williams, and James Robertson, associated in the murder of Elisha Eastwood, an old flat-boatman, on the 25th of April last, were hanged to-day at Napoleonville, Assumption Parish. On the night of the murder Eastwood's flat-boat was moored opposite Grisamore's plantation, about twelve miles from Thibodeaux, on Bayou Lafourche; there were on board with him his wife and a negro woman. About 4 o'clock in the morning three of the men above named appeared on the bank, and after calling to Eastwood, went on board the boat. They were armed with clubs, and instantly knocked Eastwood down and assaulted the woman, but one of them managed to escape, and gave an alarm. The men were soon after arrested and tried at the Special Term of the Fifteenth Judicial District Court, in Assumption Parish, on the 14th of July, and convicted. Gov. Kellogg signed their death warrants Aug. 1. To-day the sentence of the court was carried out. The condemned men never gave up hope. Their thoughts seemed to linger more on this than on their coming fate. They implored continuously for pardon, and begged every visitor to interfere in their behalf. Father Orfie, their spiritual adviser, talked with them often, trying in every manner to soften their hearts to the hard realities of their fate. Two only of the prisoners, Robertson and Maurice, were Catholics; but the others seemed to take equal interest and pleasure in listening to Father Orfie's advice and consolations. Ross, the boldest of them all became deeply penitent, yet seemed to maintain some manliness. He confessed the greatness, the awfulness of his crime, and was ready and willing, seemingly, to expiate it on the gallows. The others, however, crawled around abjectly on their hands and knees, and sued almost continuously in the most servile manner for a pardon or a reprieve—anything to escape the gallows. The men were ever on the alert for an escape. Great care and vigilance was observed, yet they obtained a file, and on Tuesday last filed their way through the thick iron cage in which they were confined. This was but a temporary escape. The jail was so well guarded that the prisoners were easily recaptured. From Tuesday until to-day the men were kept in close confinement, and much of the time in the stocks. The severity of this punishment seemed to produce a beneficial effect. All the prisoners became penitent with the exception of Maurice. They also became somewhat encouraged, and smoked and chatted in a jocose manner. Maurice, however, remained by himself in sullen silence, and seemed ever afflicted by some procession of evil sights before his eyes. He was always trembling, cursing, and moaning. Thus they lived in prison up to Friday morning. No one save the priest seemed to show them any sympathy. The gallows were erected at the side of the jail, facing the public road, they consisted of two upright posts, with a beam twenty feet in length, between them the platform, which was eight feet from the ground, and gave away at the slightest touch. This Friday morning the people from the neighborhood of Napoleonville flocked into town to witness the disgusting spectacle. They crowded around the bayou and around the jail, and waited impatiently for the appearance of the prisoners. At 10 o'clock there were at least 500 persons present, some mounted and some on foot. At 9 o'clock the Sheriff got the men up and dressed. They were marched out on the platform and man after man arranged in position, Ross first, then Williams, then Robertson, (white,) then Perry, then Maurice, and the noose attached to the neck of each. Rev. Father Orfie mounted the platform and committed the souls of the men to God in a long and eloquent prayer. The Sheriff, who was present on horseback, then read the death warrant and called on the prisoners to know if any of them wished to speak. Ross made a short speech, but did not allude to his criminality or innocence, but pointed to himself as an awful example, and bid his hearers beware of a similar fate. Williams, who was frightfully excited, broke into a wild violent, mad harangue about meeting his hearers in Heaven, where there were no judges, no William Pitt Kelloggs to murder and hang poor negroes. So violently did he become excited that he fell away in a fit and lay as if dead, without moving for ten minutes Maurice burst into loud, hysterical weeping, deploring his fate, and at that late hour pleading for mercy. Father Orfie then descended, and the hangman took his place disguised completely. He drew the black caps over the heads of the men, placed Williams, who was still in a half fainting state, in position, and then went down, just as the trap fell, and the poor wretches dropped with a sudden jerk, only to be pulled back again. At the fall there was a universal start, some of the women screamed and fainted, a horse or two ran off, and the whole crowd stampeded. The men struggled but a short time. Ross was dead in six, and the others in five minutes. Soon after this the crowd drifted away, and the bodies were cut down. They were taken by the priest for burial.

OBITUARY.

MARCUS SPRING.

The death of this eminent New-York merchant occurred yesterday morning at Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J., after an illness of thirteen days, resulting from an attack of vertigo. Mr. Spring was a native of Northbridge, Mass., born in 1810, and was a descendant of John Spring, who came to Massachusetts in the "good ship" Elizabeth from Ipswich, England, in the very early colonial days, and settled in Watertown, Mass. Marcus entered business in this City in 1831, assuming the settlement of an insolvent estate, heavily burdened with debt. He paid off over $100,000, all the obligations of the estate, and, after a mercantile career of singular liberality and honor, retired in 1852 from the active duties of business with ample means. His intelligence and liberal tastes brought him into association with the best minds of his day. Among his friends was the late Freeman Hunt, of *Hunt's Merchants' Magazine*. He made a journey to the West in 1841, with William Cullen Bryant and reached what was then considered very far West, going beyond Indiana. In 1846 he made his first journey to Europe with his family, accompanied by Margaret Fuller Ossoli, whose sad fate was a severe blow to Mr. Spring and his family, with whom, on her return, she and her family were to have been guests. During this journey Mr. Spring developed a natural love of art, laid the foundation for that taste which made his house, Rose Cottage, in Brooklyn, what Frederica Bremer described afterward as one of the typical houses of the new world. While in the United States Miss Bremer made Mr. Spring's beautiful residence her head-quarters, and the hospitable entertainers are gratefully remembered in her subsequent accounts of her travels. In 1852 Mr. Spring again visited Europe and was the guest of Miss Bremer, through whom he enjoyed the society of the most cultivated people in Sweden and Denmark, among others that of Hans Christian Andersen.

Mr. Spring was the founder of the co-operative experiment known as the Raritan Bay Union, at Eagleswood, N. J., and the well-known school conducted by Theodore D. Weld, in which physical exercise was combined with study. At the beginning of the war he established the Eagleswood Military Academy, which for some years was the nursery of many brave defenders of their country. He leaves a widow, two sons, and a daughter. One of his sons is Edward A. Spring, the sculptor, and his daughter is married in California.

JOHN HARPER, OF KENTUCKY.

John Harper, the owner of the celebrated horse Longfellow, died at his residence, near Midway, Ky., last Wednesday, leaving a large fortune.

[Advertisement.]

The demon Catarrh undermines the health of millions. WOLCOTT'S CATARRH ANNIHILATOR eradicates catarrh. Do you suffer pain, inflammation, or fever? Try PAIN PAINT instantly.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of New-York, from Havana.—Guillermo De Zaldo and son, J. W. Vanderkuft, wife, two children, and servant, Juan C. Hinrichs, Mrs. M. Granless and son, Juan Glaub, L. W. Guttermuth, F. Crucet, Adolfo K. Reed, Froilan Roig, Agustin Coronado, Rafail Marissal and Son, Laureano Ramos, Ancelmo Castillo, Friedrich W. Wolff, Edward Klinckhard, L. Mohrmann, Mrs. S. S. De Matthews, Miss Maria C. Smith, Mrs. Mercides Olivera De Barreto and son, Pedro Nuñes y Lopez, Manuel Ledana, Mlle. Amelia Troyaux, Juan Barbera. From Nassau—Mrs. H. E. Kemp and five daughters, Miss A. Ingraham, R. R. Sawyer, wife, three children, nurse, and servant, Mrs. L. Armbrister and child, Rev. J. Davy, John S. George, D. A. Brice, Dominick H. Lynch, Wm. H. Merry, Thos. Wright, Richard Hopper, John Brady, Chas. J. Robertson, Oliver G. Lapham, Geo. W. Youmans, Wm. Garrison, James Culross.

In steam-ship Denmark, from London.—Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Scott, Jas. Dann and wife, Jas. Dann, Mrs. C. A. Rhodes and three children, Thomas Harley, Mrs. Fannery, Miss Elizabeth Fannery, Mrs. Savage, Mrs. H. S. Thomas, John J. Holdslock, wife, and two children, Pierce G. Lemaine, H. N. Meek, Mrs. Caroline Ducher, Edward C. Walker, Dr. J. De Zonche, Miss Jane Langster, Wm. Grubie, H. E. Chitty, Col. Rufroguiker, H. Luthill, Mrs. F. A. Heath, Mr. Marriot.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:17 | Sun sets.....6:48 | Moon sets.12:00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...2:30 | Gov. Island...3:19 | Hell Gate..4:41

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......FRIDAY, Aug. 21.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Celtic, (Br.,) Kiddle, Liverpool, via Queenstown, R. J. Cortis; Ellen S. Terry, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Ethiopia, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Kong Sverre, (Norw.,) Dannevig, London, Funch, Edye & Co.; Algeria, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Liverpool, Chas. G. Francklyn; Tacony, Nichols, Philadelphia, Wm. Kirkpatrick; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Annie, Steen, Wilmington, Del., and Chester, Penn., A. Abbott.

Ship Constantine, Creevey, Liverpool, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks Lady Selbourne, (Br.,) Hill, Cadiz, McMurray & Dammarell; Konkordia, (Norw.,) Mollback, Havre, Funch, Edye & Co.; Freinandel, (Ger.,) Wachler, Philadelphia, Oelrichs & Co.; Vero F., (Ital.,) Consiglieri, Liverpool, Slocovich & Co.; Alessandro Manzoni, (Ital.,) Emmanuele, Queenstown or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; New-York, Fickett, Aspinwall, J. Borland & Co.; Brazos, Fuller, Galveston, Texas, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Alida, (Norw.,) Bodtker, Philadelphia, Funch, Edye & Co.; Alessandro Danovaro, (Ital.,) Traverso, Cork or Falmouth, A. P. Agresta; Kundsvig, (Norw.,) Evenson, Stockholm, C. Tobias & Co.

Brigs Robt. Mowe, Abbott, Port Spain, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Chanito, (Span.,) Mir, Barcelona. (Spain,) J. A. Pesant; Chillianwallah, (Br.,) ——, Brunswick, Ga., Biry, Perkins & Job; Nuova Providenza, (Ital.,) Manganaso, Gibraltar for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Moses Day, Crosby, Greytown, Nicaragua, Strout Brothers.

Schrs. Henry Buchman, (Br.,) Crane, Parrsboro, N. S., Jas. F. Whitney & Co.; Express, Wass, Provincetown, C. Twing.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Denmark, (Br.,) Williams, London Aug. 1 and Havre 4th, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Aug. 8, no lat. &c., passed a White Star steamer, bound E.; 12th, passed a Bremen steamer, bound E.; 13th, lat. 46 08, lon. 36 14, passed ship John O. Baker, from Philadelphia, for London; 14th, lat. 45 54, lon. 40 26, passed steam-ship Italy, hence for Liverpool; 16th, lat. 42 45, lon. 49 37, passed a Swedish bark, bound E., showing signal letters H F J D; 19th, exchanged signals with a Guion steamer, bound E. The D. brings 263 passengers.

Steam-ship City of New-York, Deaken, Havana, Aug. 15, and Nassau 17th, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexander & Sons. Aug. 16, lat. 25 10, lon. 79 37, spoke bark G. De Zaldo, from Sagua for New-York; 20th, lat. 38 28, lon. 73 57, passed brig Amy A. Lane, from do. for do.

Bark Sabine, Williams, New-Haven, in ballast to Chas. F. Mallory & Co.

Schr. Caledonia, (Br.,) Laytin, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to C. W. Bertaux.

Schr. Harmony, (of Dundee,) Stevens, Rio Grande do Sul 52 ds., with hides, &c., to E. F. Davidson—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley.

Schr. Katie Ranger, Martin, Richmond, Va.
Schr. Mary E. Curtin, Craft, Virginia.
Schr. D. S. Miller, Jones, Virginia.
Schr. Jacob Birdsall, Blake, Virginia.
Schr. Emma, Whittemore, Virginia.
Schr. Quiver, Dudley, Virginia.
Schr. M. S. Tibbetts, Roberts, Virginia.
Schr. Ida Grant, Curtis, Virginia.
Schr. Sarah Mills, Kelly, Virginia.
Schr. Montven, Hazleton, Virginia.
Schr. S. E. Jayne, Rankin, Virginia.
Schr. Henry Finch, Bunnell, Alexandria.
Schr. Katie J. Hoyt, Arnold, Baltimore.
Schr. W. H. Van Brunt, Haughwout, Richmond, Va.
Schr. Glenwood, Hallock, Richmond, Va., for Hartford.
Schr Annie E. Moore, Hastings, Richmond, Va., for Stamford.
Schr. Kate Wentworth, Meade, Fernandina 8 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son—vessel to Miller & Houghton.
Schr. De Mory Gray, Brewster, Richmond.
Schr. C. & C. Brooks, Scull, Virginia.
Schr. H. T. Ward, Corlies, Virginia.
Schr. D. E. Sawyer, Bennett, Virginia.
Schr. Sandy Hook, Pharo, Virginia.
Schr. Moonlight, Rogers, Virginia.
Schr. O. H. Booth, Bennett, Virginia.
Schr. Snow Flake, Brown, Virginia, for Athens.
Schr. J. Brill, Rogers, Virginia.
Schr. J. & D. Cramer, Mathews, Virginia.
Schr. Exchange, Covington, Virginia.
Schr. L. H. Hopkins, Bedmore, Virginia.
Schr. A. L. Pierce, Green, Virginia.
Schr. Oceanus, Young, Alexandria, for Norwalk.
Schr. Sarah Lovina, Anderson, Virginia.
Schr. Horatio Nichols, Depew, Richmond, Va.
Schr. Carrie, Johnson, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. H. J. Raymond, Cranmer, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Mattie B. Rulon, Green, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. P. C. Schultz, Thompson, Richmond, Va.
Schr. Albert Thomas, Taylor, Virginia, for Providence.
Schr. C. C. Lane, Lane, Baltimore, for Bridgeport.
Schr. A. F. Kindberg, Horton, Baltimore, for Poughkeepsie.
Schr. Minnie, Hudson, Jacksonville 12 ds., with lumber to Wilson & Godfrey—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co.
Schr. D. B. Everett, Hix, Tuspan, Mex., 27 ds., with mahogany, &c., to order—vessel to B. F. Metcalf & Co.
Schr. Florida, Gilmore, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.
Schr. Baltimore, Frances, Norwalk, for Elizabethport.
Schr. J. I. Worthington, Terry, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Ella Jane, Allen, Bridgeport.
Schr. Wm. Farren, Lindsley, Providence.
Schr. Eliza, Ball, Bristol.
Schr. C. P. Shultis, Young, Bridgeport.
Schr. Z. Kenyon, Buckingham, Hartford.
Schr. Connecticut, Stevens, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Martha Jane, Mott, Somerset.
Schr. Exeter, Pendleton, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

SAILED—Steamer E. S. Terry, for Newbern.

WIND—Sundown, moderate, S. E.; clear.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 21.—Arr. steamers Potomac, from Liverpool; Raleigh, from Wilmington, N. C.; Geo. Appold, from Boston; McClellan, from Providence; Martha Stevens, from New-York; Octorora, from New-York; Wm. Wilden, from Philadelphia; barks Auguste from Liverpool; H. D. Stover, from Havana; schrs. Lulu from Beverly, Mass.; F. L. Richardson, from Richmond, Me.; William Arthur, from Portland.

Cld. steamers Falcon, for Charleston; D. J. Foley, for Wilmington, N. C.; Wm. Kennedy, for Providence; Josephine Thompson, for New-York; Richard Willing, for Philadelphia; schrs. Mary L. Peters, for Hamburg; Belle Crowell, for Boston; M. E. Byard, for New-York.

Sld. bark Sperimenti, for Dublin.

BOSTON, Aug. 21.—Arr. steamer Saxon, Baker, from Philadelphia; ship Ann Decatur, Patterson, from Calcutta; bark Warren Hallet, Doane, from Cape Vincent, C. V. I.; brigs Mary Allerton, Chase, from Rio Grande; John W. Hunt, Shiel, from New-Orleans; Charles Dennis, Darrah, from Philadelphia; D. A. Trail, Bush, from New-York; schrs. Louisa A. Kelley, from Surinam; Maud C., (Br.,) Dixon, from Caibarien; Lovine, Somers, from Philadelphia; Frank L. Godfrey, Godfrey, do.; Three Sisters, Baker, do.

Below at anchor in Nantasket Roads, Norwegian bark Victor, Enos, from Antwerp, in ballast, for orders.

Also, arr. brig Lochinvar, Nickerson, from Bonaire; schrs. W. F. Greep, Tracy, from Charleston; Elizabeth De Hart, Low, from Alexandria; Maggie Cain, Scully, from Baltimore; Mary E. Smith and Grace L. Blew, from Scull; Margaret C. Lyons, Smith; J. H. Huddell, Jr., Sharp; William Walton, Compton; Alex. Harding, McBride; Sarah Wood, Clark; R. and S. Corson, Corson, and Twenty-one Friends, Jeffers, from Philadelphia; George D. Land, Holbrook, from Port Johnson; Chilion, Grant, from do.; Mail, Merrill, from do.; Joseph W. Allen, Allen, from Weehawken; Senator, Philbrook, from do.; Ganges, Patten, from do.; Ringdove, Swain, from South Amboy; Sea Breeze, Freethy, from Elizabethport. Below coming up—Schrs. Emma, Green, J. W. Bartlett, and Henry J. May.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 21.—Arr. bark Guiona, from Port Royal, S. C.

Cld. steamer Wm. Crane, Howes, for Baltimore; bark Pater Nigra, Hicholich, for Penarth, via Bangor, Me.; schrs. Chas. F. Sampson, Gage, for Georgetown, D. C.; Maggie J. Chadwick, Norris, for Alexandria; Bay State, Bulkley, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Aug. 21.—Arr. the revenue cutter Colfax, from Cape Hatteras. Reports, passed in for Baltimore, bark H. D. Stover, from Sagua; schr. Nellie Crowell, from Savannah. Spoke schr. Annie V. Bergen, from Fernandina for New-York, and was supplied here with provisions.

LEWES, Del., Aug. 21.—The steam-ship Illinois, for Liverpool, went to sea at 10:30 A. M. to-day.

Arr. for orders schr. Arianna, from Arecibo.

Brig Ortolan went to sea this morning.

Passed in: A small, white side-wheel steamer, a brig, and one schr.

NEWCASTLE, Del., Aug. 21.—Passed up brig Roanoke, from Laguayra; Belgian ship Scheldis, from Antwerp; Italian brig, name unknown; steamers Tonawanda, from New-Orleans; Reading, from Boston; Alliance, from Richmond; schr. John Roumel, from Jamesville.

Passed down, steamers Illinois, for Liverpool; Panther, for Newburyport; Fanita, for New-York; Norfolk, for Norfolk; bark E. H. Duval, for Rotterdam; schrs. Pampero, for St. John, N. B.; E. Sinnickson, for Somerset; Ann S. Cannon, for Fall River; Pedro A. Grau, for Providence; bark Meridian, for Bremen; U. S. steamer Fortune; schrs. James L. Maloy, for Lynn; Sallie S. Godfrey and Emily and Jenny, for Boston; Louisa Wilson, for Salem; E. A. Hooper, for Washington; Onrust, Warren, Major, and Wm. H. Tantem, for Portsmouth; and W. W. Pharo, for Bath.

Passed up, steamer Vindicator, from New-York; schr. G. P. Pomeroy, from Providence.

Passed down, brig Leo, for Portland; schrs. Henry L. Whiton, Eliza B. Emory, and T. B. Clayton, for Boston.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 21.—Cld. steam-ship New-Orleans, for New-York; ship Matanra, for Genoa.

Arr. at the Passes, steam-ships Yazoo, from Philadelphia; Rean, from Vera Cruz.

Sld. steamer Wilmington.

Ship Scotia is outside outward bound.

PANAMA, Aug. 21.—Arr. Aug. 20, steamer Aucon, from San Francisco.

Sld. Aug. 20, steamer Granada, for San Francisco.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 21.—Cld. steamer United, for Elizabeth City, N. C.; brig Lije Houghton, for Gibraltar for orders.

Arr. steam-ship Achilles, from Boston; ship Schaldis, from Antwerp; brigs Ercole, Bona, and Roanoke, from Laguayra; schr. Mair and Cranmer, from Boston.

Also, arr. steam-ship Fanita, from New-York: schrs. Juliet, from Kennebec River; Juno, from Choptank River; E. J. Willard, from Portland.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 21.—Arr. brig Victoria, from Cienfuegos.

Sld. steam-ship Worcester, for Boston.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Aug. 21.—The Anchor Line steamer Sidonian, from Glasgow, arr. here this evening.

Arr. schrs. John Stroup, from Philadelphia, for Boston; Plymouth Rock, New-York, for do.; M. W. Griffing, Boston, for New-Haven, via New-Bedford.

Passed by brig Princeton, Philadelphia, for Boston; schr. Emerson, Baltimore, for Boston.

Sld. schrs. John Stroup and Plymouth Rock.

10 A. M., wind variable, light; clear.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Aug. 20.—Arr. brigs Matilda, from Port Johnson, for Salem; William R. Sawyer, Calais, for New-York; schr. Cayenne, Cayenne 30 ds., of and for Salem; reports 7th inst., lat. 31 10, lon. 34 42, passed brig Melrose, of Boston, steering S.

Also arr. schrs. Sarah Laverne, from Branford, Conn., with excursionists; George F. Cannon, from Patchogue, L. I., with excursionists.

Returned schr. Jane L. Newton.

Sld. schr. Nellie.

Wind W. S. W., fresh.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Sld. for United States ports, Viking, Gna, Betsy Gude, Zaurak, John Bright, Luigi, Ruggiero, Roving Sailor, Teresa, Bremen, Wm. Tapscott, Marie, Asta.

Arr. from the United States Aug. 21, Pekin, Granziella, Industry.

19th, Admiral Gourbeyre, Varinger.

Also, arr. Anna.

The bark Edward Waenerland, previously reported at Dover dismasted and otherwise damaged, has been towed to Nieuwe Diep.

The P. Caland has arr. at Amsterdam in a damaged condition, having been in collision with another vessel.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 21.—The White Star Line steam-ship Republic, Capt. Gleadell, from Liverpool, for New-York, sld. at 10:30 A. M. to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 21.—The North German Lloyds steam-ship Ohio, Capt. Shulenburg, from Baltimore, Aug. 9, for Bremen, arr. here this morning.

ANTWERP, Aug. 21.—Arr. steamer Vaderland, from Philadelphia.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 21.—The National Line steam-ship Italy, from New-York, arr. here yesterday at 9 P. M.

PLYMOUTH, Aug. 21.—The steam-ship Leasing, of the Eagle Line, from New-York, arr. at 1:30 P. M.

HAMBURG, Aug. 21.—The Eagle Line steam-ship Schiller, sld. yesterday for New-York.

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